

THE
PARTNERSHIP:

OR THE
HISTORY
OF THE
RISE AND PROGRESS
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, &c.

Wherein the Conduct of JOSEPH GALLO-
WAY, Esq; Speaker of the Honourable House
of Representatives of the Province of Penn-
sylvania, Mr. THOMAS WHARTON, sen.
and *their Man* BENJAMIN TOWNE, my late
Partners, with my own, is properly delineated,
and their Calumnies against me fully refuted.

By WILLIAM GODDARD. 

—“PRO ARIS ET FOCIS.”

No. I.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed by WILLIAM GODDARD, in Arch-Street, between
Front and Second Streets,

M,DCC,LXX.

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INTRODUCTION.

A NEWS-PAPER becomes important and interesting to so great a number of persons, either as readers, writers, or advertisers, that the publishing one may well be considered as an employment for the execution of which the author is accountable to the Public. His skill, diligence and discretion, ought to be such as to merit the public confidence; and therefore when such a person is aspersed, over and above what he owes himself, he really stands indebted to the *Public* for a vindication of his character. In this light, and under this obligation, I consider myself, and in the following sheets have endeavoured to discharge the debt, by exhibiting a full view of my behaviour, with that of my partners, and other incident things during the time I have entertained the Public in character of publisher of the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*.

It is impossible to write so as to please every body. I have little to say in favour of my performance, but this, that I have told the story as intelligibly as I could, and beg the public candour and humanity in judging of my conduct as favourably as they can; and I make no doubt but every one will make just allowances for a man touch'd in the most sensible part, deceived, provoked, distressed, disappointed, with something furnished for every violent passion to work on. I don't pretend that I am an angel, and
beg

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beg only to be thought a man, though with like passions as my neighbours. If any person should think that my narrative involves too many minute particulars, and sometimes discloses private conversation, I reply, I have not done this, when I judged the spirit of my narrative could be supported without it; but the secret springs and principles of our disputes are disclosed in those particulars, and tend so necessarily to give the reader a clear idea of the whole, that I scruple if it would be possible for him to enter into the spirit of the cause without them. The important secrets of my office are secrets still, and will be so, till I shall be obliged to disclose them for a further defence of myself—And I really love myself so much better than any body else, that I never will lie under a vile aspersions, when I am able to vindicate myself, tho' at the expence of all my enemies.

The numberless public reflections on me, make some sort of vindication necessary, at this time, and I choose to do it rather by exhibiting all the facts to open view, than by arguing in my own defence with subtilty and art, whilst 'tis not possible for my readers to have a full and complete view of the case.

The story is too long for the patience of my readers at one time, therefore I propose to give it them by piece-meal, in a course of numbers, which will follow one another into the world in as quick a succession as the Public shall demand.

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IN June 1766, I came, a perfect stranger, on speculation, into this city, with a view to establish a press, if the prospect should be favourable, having observed by an advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, that the partnership between Messrs. *Franklin* and *Hall* was expired, imagining as those gentlemen had made fortunes by the printing business, that they were about retiring from the fatigues and cares incident to it. At this time I had a very complete office in *Providence*, in the colony of *Rhode-Island*, under the superintendence of Mrs. *Sarah Goddard*, my Mother, and was in company with a gentleman of credit in the city of *New-York*. My inducement to leave *Providence* was the earnest invitation of Messrs. *Parker* and *Holt*, who wished to see me employed on a more extensive theatre, and offered to take me into partnership with them, without removing my materials from *Providence*, or advancing a shilling; but, unfortunately, after I had been a little time in *New-York*, a dispute arose between my two friends, which gave me great pain, and made my situation disagreeable, one insisting that I should join him, in opposition to the other, unless he would submit to particular terms proposed. I laboured incessantly to prevent an open rupture, and a news-paper controversy, and happily succeeded, preserving the good-will of both. I afterwards joined one of them, by consent of the other, till I could find a more advantageous situation, which I soon after had a prospect of in *Philadelphia*. Before I left *New-York*, a gentleman who knew my design, offered me a letter to his Excellency Governor *Franklin*, which

I accepted, and on my way hither delivered, and gave him an account of my business. He seemed transported with the information, and immediately gave me a letter to *Joseph Galloway*, Esq; who was represented to me as the *greatest man* in this province, by whom, on presenting it, I was received with equal joy. He acquainted me that he had long determined to have a press that would *'faithfully serve the public'*, that all the printers of the public papers here were villains and scoundrels, entirely under the dominion of a party, who monopolized the press, greatly to the prejudice of the province, and to the injury of his character, &c. He said he was extremely pleased that I came so opportunely, as he was about importing a parcel of printing materials, to set up an apprentice of his, in company with one *Towne*, who was then a journeyman in this city; but having no great opinion of them, he would give me the preference, as he said I had conducted my business with reputation, and came to him with such an EXCELLENT recommendation, and would secure me the government's printing business, which, he assured me, was always at his command, whether he was a member of the house or not, and many other great and important advantages, besides cash whenever it was necessary, if I would admit him as a partner. The pompous account he gave me of his all-powerful influence, and the idea I entertained of his being a man of honour, having *then* no knowledge of his true character, added to his flattering assurances, and the fear of an opposition if I did not consent, induced me to comply. The fatal plan was *suddenly and secretly* settled, and I sat out for *Rhode-Island*, from whence I shipp'd an elegant parcel of new printing materials, made by an inimitable founder in *England*.

In *November 1766*, I returned to this city, and found Mr. *Galloway* in high spirits, on account of his having obtained a seat in the Assembly, and the speaker's chair. Then the prospect was represented abundantly more favourable. He was then able to carry all before him. Nothing was wanting but a press "*to serve the public*," to whose cause, he insinuated, his life and fortune were entirely devoted. He despised all sinister views, and disanted largely upon honour, virtue, patriotism and benevolence. These virtues he taught me to believe he possessed in a high degree. Having thus far imposed on my credulity, he judged it a favourable opportunity to *squeeze* in his friend Mr. *Thomas Wharton*, sen. He gave him a character, if possible, superior to the one he had given of himself.—In short, he was an *angelic* kind of a being, whose merits Mr. *Galloway alone* is able to describe. I am unequal to the task. Finding me pleased with the figure he had drawn, he *hoped* I would have no objection to admit the amiable Mr. *Wharton* as a partner also, especially as his *friendship* and *influence* would determine the success of my undertaking beyond the possibility of a doubt. I could make no objection to such a character. I anxiously longed to see the *worthy* original. Proper notice, no doubt, being given him, he soon appeared, and, with a certain inexpressible *dignity* of gesture, gave me a formal greeting—"Friend *Goddard*, I bid thee welcome." I confess I was a little disappointed when I beheld the *personage*; but considering that his moral sentiments might reflect

reflect lustre on his person, I waited, with an *anxious diffidence*, for a specimen of the *divinity* within him. He soon began to display his eloquence, and though I was *again* disappointed, the sanctity of his countenance, the solemnity of his discourse, and his primitive behaviour, concealed the *man* so effectually, that I thought him at least an honest upright person, who scorned to do a mean thing, and one whose goodness of heart would compensate for the deficiencies of his head, for I never was so *taken in* as to believe him a man of sense. We soon entered on business, and he confirmed all that Mr. Galloway had before told me of their respective *merits*, with many additions in *his way*. They both declared that they only meant "*to serve the public*," yet they thought it highly reasonable that I should let them draw *some advantage* from their great interest and influence, by which I should absolutely make a fortune in a few years.—They *modestly* demanded a third part of my profits each.—But on my representing to them that it would not be worth my attention for one third of the profits only, that they had each of them ample fortunes, and I no other way to get my living, after some debate, wherein they expatiated on their power, ability and inclination to serve me, they *consented* that I should have *one half* of the profits—for *all* my interest, trouble, time and attention. Thus I *purchased* the assembly's printing work, and the favour of the people, of Messrs. Galloway and Wharton, both which they represented as entirely at their disposal. Preliminaries being settled, articles of agreement were entered into in December, and

* *ARTICLES of AGREEMENT* made, indented, agreed and concluded on, this first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty six, between Joseph Galloway, of the city of Philadelphia, Esquire, of the one part, Thomas Wharton, the elder, of the city aforesaid, merchant, of the second part, and William Goddard, late of Providence, in Rhode-Island, but now of the said city, printer, of the third part, witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the several acts, matters and things herein aftermentioned, the said parties do, and each of them doth, for himself respectively, and for his respective executors and administrators, covenant, promise, grant and agree unto each other, his executors and administrators, in manner and form following, that is to say, That from and after the first day of January next ensuing the date of these presents, the business, art and trade of printing shall be carried on by the said parties in partnership or company, but in the name of the said William Goddard, and on the joint expence, charge and risque of the said parties, each of them paying towards the setting up, supporting and carrying on the said business according to his share, purport and proportion herein aftermentioned; that is to say, It is hereby covenanted, agreed and concluded by the said parties, in manner aforesaid, that the said Joseph Galloway shall bear, support and maintain one fourth part of all the charges, expences and disbursements which shall be necessary to set up, support and maintain the said business during the continuance of said partnership, and shall also be entitled to, and receive and take to his own proper use and behoof one fourth part

and in January the *Chronicle* was published, and the business in general prosecuted with the utmost vigour and industry, but with little real aid from my partners. They told me not to regard the expence, that

of all the neat proceeds and profits thereof, and that the said Thomas Wharton, shall, in like manner, bear, support and maintain one fourth part of the said expences and charges, and shall be entitled to, and receive and take one other fourth part of the neat proceeds and profits of the said business to his own proper use and behoof as aforesaid; and that the said William Goddard shall bear, support and maintain two other fourth parts, or the residue of the expence and charges aforesaid, and shall be entitled to, and receive and take to his own use and behoof two other fourth parts, or residue of the neat proceeds and profits of the said business. And it is further covenanted and agreed by the parties aforesaid, and every of them, that the workmanship and superintending the workmen shall be committed to, and be under the management of the said William Goddard, who hereby engages to use his best endeavours to execute the same, and all other matters and things under his care, in the best manner, for the benefit of the partnership, without making any charge for his trouble, experience or knowledge. And further, it is covenanted and agreed, that an estimate of the printing materials, and other things necessary for the carrying on the said business, be made by the said parties, and that the costs, charges, and expence thereof be borne and paid for by them, according to the above proportions; and that if either of the above parties shall fail of contributing his share of the expence in purchasing necessary materials for carrying on the business aforesaid, in the best and most effectual manner, for the interest of the said partnership, that then the other parties shall be at liberty to supply such failure or deficiency, by making such necessary provision, at the joint expence of the company, provided the whole does not exceed the sum of one hundred pounds, a proportionable part whereof, according to the aforesaid proportions shall be deducted out of the share of the profits of such deficient or delinquent party; and if either of the said parties shall advance more than his proportion of the expence aforesaid, he shall be paid the surplus money so advanced by the other parties, according to their said proportions; and if not paid within three months from the time it shall be so actually advanced, he shall be paid lawful interest for the same until paid; and that none of the said parties shall or will set up, or carry on, or be in any wise concerned, either by himself, or jointly with others, in any press or printing business in the province of Pennsylvania, without the consent of the other parties, except in company with the said parties. And it is further covenanted and agreed by and between the parties aforesaid, that the said partnership and business shall be carried on and continue from the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven (1767) for and during the space of fifteen years, and until the same shall be complete and ended, or until the first day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two (1782); and that upon the expiration of the said term, unless it should be further agreed to carry

'*Rome was not built in a day,*' and that I must not expect to receive much money till the third year of the *Chronicle* was expired; that it would not answer for us, by any means, to demand one half of the subscription money, for the *Chronicle*, at entrance, which I proposed, as what was customary and highly necessary, and that I might depend on their advancing cash whenever I wanted it, until the third year was expired, when I should have a sum due from each subscriber that would be worth receiving—Yet they would, in the mean time, examine the lists, and whoever they judged bad pay, they would point them out, that *they* might be called upon sooner.

This scheme of not taking entrance money, was so palpably and entirely wrong, that nothing but the strongest prepossession in favour of the men, and the most unsuspecting confidence in their integrity and friendship could have led me to acquiesce in it. I am really surprised at myself that I did so, and that the very proposal had not led me to suspect unfair dealing—For the prosecution of such a plan had a direct tendency to distress me, throw me entirely into their power, make me wholly dependent upon them, and subservient to their will. The expence of carrying on the work, without receiving the produce of it for so long a time, must inevitably have impoverished me, and run me deeply in debt, at least to them, and put me entirely in their power, while they might at any time have found means to

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secure

on the partnership for a longer time, all the materials, stock on hand, debts, and all and every other matter and thing whatsoever, together with the custom and trade of the house and company, which shall belong or appertain to the said partnership, shall be valued and appraised by three indifferent men, mutually to be chosen by the said parties, a just part of which valuation shall be paid by the party or parties who shall incline, or undertake to carry on the said business, to the other who shall be excluded or drop the same, according to his share, purport and proportion before-mentioned—And further, that the said parties shall consult each other in every material step, or transaction, relating to the said business, and use their utmost endeavours to keep up, and maintain a perfect harmony and good understanding, making reason and justice the standard and rule of their conduct towards each other, and that no measure shall be pursued that may have a tendency to injure or diminish the custom of the press, or by any means to violate the engagements of the said William Goddard, to keep a free press, according to his original proposals and contract with the public.* And the said William Goddard doth further covenant, that he will, from time to time, during the term aforesaid, keep true and just accounts of all sums of money, which he shall pay or expend in the business aforesaid, and of all monies received by him, and of all his dealings and transactions whatsoever relating to the business and partnership, in proper books, to be kept for that purpose, and settle and adjust his said accounts, once in every

* These lines in Roman type, I caused to be inserted after much debate, my partners wanting me to leave that matter to their honour.

secure themselves by collecting the debts that would be due, and which they would be as well acquainted with as I was myself, and the money arising from the assembly's printing work would always be in Mr. Galloway's power. They could then at pleasure have made me submit to any dirty work that suited their conveniency, or any terms they should please to prescribe—or I must be abandoned and undone.—And whether they had from the very beginning a design to entangle me into such an unhappy situation, the public, from their subsequent conduct, will be left to judge.

With regard to my success in the business, this delay in receiving the money was a capital error, for every one acquainted with human nature must know, that when people are most sanguine in promoting a scheme, they are always then most ready to advance money for that purpose. Upon such occasions, when the heart is warmed, it yields, without reluctance, what at another time would occasion uneasy sensations. The gentlemen at that time would almost have given a dollar each towards the encouragement of a young beginner in the business, much less would they have objected to advancing that sum at entrance, when they were to receive the value of it afterwards, and it would make little or no difference to them whether they paid then or at the end of the year, whereas it made a most material one to the printer—and as my partnership was not publicly known, there could have been no reasonable objection to advancing me the money, which it must have been supposed I stood in need of, nor was it probable I should have been able to carry on my business without it.

But

every year, with the said Joseph Galloway, and Thomas Wharton, or their executors or administrators respectively, and, if required, pay over their just shares and proportions of the neat proceeds and profits of the said business to them. And it is further provided and agreed on by and between the parties aforesaid, that in case Benjamin Franklin, Esq; on his return to Pennsylvania, should incline to become a partner in the business aforesaid, that he shall be admitted as such, and in that case that the shares, parts, and proportions of the expence, charges and profits aforesaid, shall be as follows, to wit, Two ninths thereof shall belong to Joseph Galloway, two ninths thereof to Thomas Wharton, two ninths thereof to Benjamin Franklin, Esq; and three ninths thereof to William Goddard, who shall respectively bear their proportions of the expences aforesaid, and receive their proportions of the profits aforesaid, according to the rates last mentioned.

In witness whereof the parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals, the day and year first above-written.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, (L. S.)

THOMAS WHARTON, (L. S.)

WILLIAM GODDARD. (L. S.)

*Sealed and delivered in the
presence of us,*

SUSANNAH MEDCALF,
JOHN FLIN,

But through the influence of my partners, this happy opportunity was lost—and I became more and more embarrassed and distressed, as my subscribers became more and more numerous. And thus a circumstance, which properly improved, would have given me occasion to rejoice, through this unhappy management, served only to increase my misfortune.

My partners were the cause my of printing a larger news-paper than any other printer, which led me into an extraordinary expence of near £. 200 *per annum*. It is improbable that I should have rushed into such an expensive undertaking, with my small capital, without a clear prospect of assistance. To induce me to pursue the plan laid down for me, they absolutely engaged that I should have 4 or 5000 subscribers; and I reluctantly consented, on their engaging to supply me with paper, which was a heavy article. In what manner they performed their promise in this particular, will hereafter appear.

They also insisted on my undertaking the government's printing work *immediately*, though I assured them I could not perform it with the dispatch that was requisite, for the want of proper materials, and advised its being continued at Mr. Hall's, at least till I was better supplied with the particular type with which the laws and votes had been usually printed. This did not avail. Mr. Galloway swore by his Maker that Mr. Hall should never print for the Assembly while he was Speaker, Mr. Bradford was entirely obnoxious, and he could *never* employ him; and he objected to the giving it, for a time, to Mr. Miller, because, as he observed, "if I *once* give it to him, I cannot take it away, without having all the *damn'd Dutchmen* upon my back, whereby I may lose my election another year." I listened to their advice, undertook the work, and I flatter myself, notwithstanding the disadvantages I laboured under, that it was executed with due accuracy, to the satisfaction of the members in general, and with greater dispatch than could reasonably have been expected. I prosecuted the business in all its branches, with the greatest ardour and diligence, spending my own money, and contracting, with the approbation of my partners, for hands and stock. At length, the expence of the business being too heavy for my purse, upon these gentlemen's plan, I applied to them for assistance, but they seemed very much averse to paying money, excepting small sums which were of little service. They said they would engage that I should have money enough by and by. I was chagrined at this; but I flattered myself they were men of more honour than to lead me to destruction. I proceeded still, with the assistance of my friends, added to what I could raise by advertisements and other jobs, which was by no means adequate to such an extensive business. Had Messrs. Galloway and Wharton only advanced to the value of my materials, at first, and left me to pursue my business as I pleased, the event would have been prosperous and happy. They would not do this, but, now and then, when the company were in arrear, they would reluctantly advance a sum, as if it was a great favour done *me*. By such a conduct in my partners, I transacted all my business under the greatest disadvantages imaginable, and subjected myself to innumerable inconveniencies;

nencies and mortifications, by being unable to make punctual payments to those I dealt with.

In addition to all these misfortunes, while the *Chronicle* was in an infant state, such pieces were introduced therein, as exposed me to the resentment of those who are called the Proprietary party, and other gentlemen of reputation. These pieces were in a manner forced upon me, and I was thereby placed in the disagreeable situation of standing as it were a victim between two fires; for if I published any thing for a certain JUNTO, however personal, they would not consent that I should give up the author, on an application, and if I refused to print, I was liable to be ruined by my partners, who composed part of this respectable body. The public, undoubtedly, well remember *Bob Squib*, *Lex Talionis*, and other writers who distinguished themselves about that period. Here I could a scene unfold that would astonish all *North-America*—but lest it should be imagined that I am actuated by a principle of revenge, in this publication, I shall suppress this and more, until I am obliged to be more explicit for the further defence of my character, tho' the treatment I have met with, in which every kind of hostility has been made use of, that could mangle and wound me, would fully justify me in exposing my relentless adversaries, that each one of them might be pointed at, with the scornful finger of derision, as he walks the streets.—

☞ ——— “*Hic Niger est: hunc tu Romane caveto.*”

If Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton* desire a further explanation, they shall have it, let the consequence be what it may; for I am perfectly acquainted with all the tremors, heart-burnings, the cowardice, ineffable meanness and poverty of spirit that was shewn at that delicate crisis; and I have not forgot the compliments made me for my FIRMNESS, in having saved certain ‘*virgin noses*’ from violation. But this I shall reserve for some subsequent Number of this History.

My friends in *New-England* seeing these virulent performances in my paper, were much grieved, and urged me, in the strongest and most pathetic terms, to forbear these publications, particularly Mrs. *Goddard*, who, on the appearance of *LEX TALIONIS*, &c. wrote as follows:

“MY DEAR SON,

“It is with aching heart and trembling hand I attempt to write, but hardly able, for the great concern and anxious fears the sight of your late *Chronicles* gave me, to find you involved deeper and deeper in an unhappy uncomfortable situation. In your calm hours of reflection, you must see the impropriety of publishing such pieces as *Lex Talionis*, let the authors be ever so great and dignified, for every one who takes delight in publicly or privately taking away any person's good name, or striving to render him ridiculous, are in the gall of bitterness, and in the bonds of iniquity, whatever their pretences may be for it. The authors of such pieces cannot be your friends, and I conjure you to let all such performances be dropped from your otherwise credible paper. My spirit is moved within me, dreading the direful effects that have too often sprung from such insignificant trifling wrangles in the beginning. Oh my son, my only son, “hearken to wisdom

wisdom before it is too late—doth she not stand in the streets, and in the high places? to you O men I call, and my voice is to the sons of men—and also at the door of our hearts”—and its effects would be righteousness and peace, if not opposed by our ungovernable wills. I heartily wish it was within the reach of my faint efforts to convey to you what threescore and almost ten years experience has taught me, of the mere nothingness of all you are disputing about, and the infinite importance and value of what you thereby neglect and disregard—a jewel of inestimable value.—I know corrupt nature and our own wicked hearts will prompt us to think—must I then bear such injurious treatment from any person on earth!—Must I give up myself to be vilified and abused by these men!—But remember, we are not under the OLD LAW OF RETALIATION, an eye for an eye, &c. for ever blessed be our gracious Redeemer, who has abrogated it, and substituted a much more glorious one in its place, no less than the law of universal love; and why should you, or any one else, try to revive what was disannulled above seventeen hundred years past? If such writers were but possessed with the spirit of universal love, instead of revenge and resentment for affronts, they would pity and pray for their fellow-sinners, considering we all daily use our greatest benefactor with more ingratitude than one frail creature can another.

“Above you will see a few unreserved sentiments of a parent extremely desirous of your present and future happiness, and however incorrect and unconnected they appear, I yet am satisfied they will meet with a kind reception, as the design is to promote love to God, and benevolence among men.

“That you may taste the unspeakable comforts that flow from a life of peace and purity, and live on the glorious expectations that attend it, that the spirit of universal love may ever be the ruling passion of your soul, is the unfeigned and ardent prayer of your ever affectionate Mother,

SARAH GODDARD.”

Providence, April 28, 1767.

“P. S. I have much to say concerning our Printing-Business here; but cares and fears have so bewildered me, I omit it till I receive a line of consolation from your own hand, that may, if possible, revive my drooping spirits, overwhelmed with troubles of various kinds, but that which arises on the view of your publications, on your account, has swallowed up all the rest, it makes such a lasting impression on the mind of your ever tender and affectionate mother,

S. GODDARD.”

The foregoing, and other letters of a similar nature, gave me very serious reflections, and made me wish to avoid, as much as possible, all publications of the kind above hinted at. But my connexions, under articles of agreement for fifteen years, rendered it impossible for me to refuse, without risking immediate destruction, I saw and felt the unhappiness of my situation, and anxiously wished a dissolution of my disagreeable partnership, which, if my partners had consented, might have been easily effected. But not being able to prevail with Messrs. Galloway and Wharton to consent to it, I
however

however took great pains to avoid all contentious pieces, and thereby brought upon myself their resentment, to gratify which they seem to have been under no restraints from truth, justice and humanity. Upon the first intimation of their design to devote my character and fortune a sacrifice to that ambitious and vindictive spirit, so remarkably predominant in them, the whole pack of small scribblers, or curs, that stand ever ready obsequiously submissive to their wills, and with watchful eyes waiting to catch the crumbs that fall from their tables, were let loose upon me, to bark at, worry, and if possible devour me, or at least have the picking of my bones.

The scribblers who used to pay their court to Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton* with libels on their *supposed* enemies in their hands, tho' in themselves contemptible, were like many other noxious animals, troublesome and vexatious. The meanness and mischievous endeavours of these creatures have been remarkably manifested towards me, by dissuading strangers to my real character, from taking my paper, &c.

One of the pack was JACK TRAVELLER, to whom I am under particular obligations, for his laudable zeal for my destruction, which prompted him to purchase a debt due from me, with a view to gratify the generous feelings of a revengeful heart.—In order to put other unwary people, like myself, upon their guard against them, I had once determined to publish their names, but upon cool reflection, I forbear, on account of some of their connexions, whom I esteem as worthy people, and to whom I should be unwilling to give pain.

My partners began very early to shew me their great superiority. They frequently sent for me, in a dictatorial style and manner, to their houses, where they assumed the most arrogant and supercilious airs imaginable, particularly the latter, and went so far as to attempt to examine me in an authoritative strain, as if I was a menial servant, or the lowest culprit at a bar of justice. I here want the pen of a *Macaulay*, and the pencil of a *Hogarth*, to represent them on one of these occasions, in such a manner as to give my readers a clear idea of them. I should be sorry any person should gain his knowledge of them by experience. Such behaviour I believe the reader will think could not be endured by any person who had a grain of honour, or a spark of spirit in his composition. On a particular occasion, about seven months after the first commencement of the partnership, I was impeached, and severely censured, for the great crime of differing from them in opinion respecting some particular matters, and for refusing, or rather neglecting, to publish a little piece of invective, which Mr. *Galloway* had drawn up for me to publish under my own name, and for which he had received a fee. In consequence of this, I wrote them a letter, of which the following is an extract, viz.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ When I was arraigned, tried, and severely sentenced at your tribunal yesterday, I could have offered many things against your general as well as particular charges, had I not observed the jaundiced eye of prejudice against me, which induced me to forbear replying to many things that were advanced, lest I might fail in due respect towards

wards my *superiors* and my *judges*. However, though a cruel sentence has gone forth, and you have prejudged my conduct, yet may I, even now, offer a few words in my justification.

"I can with real truth declare, that I have acted with the greatest sincerity towards you on every occasion, and nothing was ever further from my intention than in the least to disturb that harmony and good understanding that ought to subsist between us. "*Arbitrary, imperious and obstinate as I am,*" as you express it, I have consulted and advised with you upon every material step, when HONOUR *did not oblige me to be silent*, and shewed so much diffidence as to carry my applications for advice on matters that to gentlemen of discernment might appear very unnecessary. It was extended to affairs of domestic economy, as well as to my profession. I had not done this, but should have acted much more without your advice and assistance, particularly in the establishment of my business, were it not for the high opinion I entertained of your honour and integrity. Though I was offered sufficient assistance to have enabled me to establish my business independent of you, yet I rather chose to give up a considerable part of my interest, in order to form, what I *imagined*, to be an honourable alliance. Had I never applied to you, gentlemen, till my office was under way, I make no doubt you would have been friends to it, while you thought it was conducted on good principles; and I am persuaded that in that case, I should have had as many or more subscribers for the *Chronicle* than I now have. I am sure I should have had much fewer enemies. Our connexion at once destroyed all confidence in the gentlemen of the opposite party, whose assistance would have been considerable—and above all, I should have escaped the most mortifying circumstance that ever happened to me.

[*Here I cannot proceed without perhaps leading to the discovery of an author who has been much sought after.*] The letter concluded as follows:

"Upon the whole, gentlemen, if you want confidence in me, and choose to break off the connexion subsisting, I shall have no objection to its being done as soon as you please, with only the allowance of what I brought with me, and what it shall appear I am justly entitled to.

I am, respectfully, Gentlemen,
Your humble servant,

WILLIAM GODDARD."

July 22, 1767.

Messrs. *Joseph Galloway*, and
Thomas Wharton.

On receipt of the above, I was sent for to Mr. *Galloway's* house, where both he and Mr. *Wharton* used all the art and sophistry they were masters of, to smooth over their late proceedings, and finally made me such solemn promises to support me in a very extraordinary manner, by performing a former engagement, of advancing me £. 500 sterling each, to establish me in a book store, that I was dis-

suaded

faded from my thoughts of a separation. I went on in business for some time with great satisfaction, and with very considerable success, and my partners behaved with a becoming moderation, which gave me hopes that I should enjoy the blessings of freedom, and that they would in future treat me as a partner ought to be treated. But alas! my pleasing ideas were ere long dispelled. My partners being of such an unhappy make, that *when they can no longer plague other people, they become a plague to themselves*, could not be quiet but a little time. They saw a new cause of complaint against me. The *Farmer's Letters* appeared in the *Chronicle*, supposed to be written by the ingenious Mr. Dickinson, a gentleman, whom, at that time, I had never seen. Here the ignorance of Mr. Wharton, and the envy of Mr. Galloway, and the wickedness of both united were clearly manifested. They were angry, they fretted, they swore and affirmed, that they were too inflammatory for this latitude. While Mr. Galloway exclaimed, with a countenance expressive of the deepest envy, that they were "*damned ridiculous! meer stuff! sustian! altogether stupid and inconsistent!—only a compilation by Dickinson and Thomson!*" the very sagacious, and deep-read Mr. Wharton, with a great deal of solemn dump and grimace in his look, signified that "*Friend Goddard was very imprudent in introducing such pieces into our Chronicle at such a time—that he had observed, with no small concern, that I published pieces that were inconsistent with their views in establishing a press, and that I should not go on head-long against the interest of my REFRACTORS.*" I presumed to reason with them, and assured them that the letters were extremely agreeable to the people, and for my part, I thought they deserved the serious attention of all North-America. Mr. Galloway ridiculed my notions about liberty and the rights of mankind, and observed that "*the people in America were mad—they knew not what they wanted—and indeed were incapable of judging on such matters—that such factious pieces would answer for the selectmen of Boston, and the mob meetings of Rhode-Island, but he was sure they would soon be despised here, Pennsylvanians (a few hot-headed people excepted) being of a different make, of more solidity, none of your damned republican breed—but loyal to the king, and friends to monarchy—that they had great expectations from the favour of the ministry, and that such performances would injure the province at the British court, and shew that they were as refractory as the other colonies, and that they might thereby destroy their best hopes centered in their agent.*" I formed my own opinions of the men, waved conversing upon such subjects, and still continued, with my usual "*obstinacy,*" as they expressed themselves, to publish the letters, and every other patriotic piece which I judged had the least tendency to promote the common cause of this much injured country. The *Farmer's Letters* grew more and more admired, and these gentlemen then judged it dangerous *openly* to declaim against them, or vilify their supposed author. They therefore would call together a select number of malecontents, to whom they would disgorge their malignity of heart, and who would, without remorse, circulate their calumnies abroad. I could here call forth a series of letters dated *Virginia,*

ginia, but wrote in *Philadelphia*, now deposited in a certain desk, designed for a complete answer to the *Farmer's* letters; but I suppress this at present, tho' the worthy author once said to a gentleman of my acquaintance, on a little disagreement—"Take care what you say and do, Sir—You have unbosomed yourself to me—I know the secrets of your heart—you have made me your bosom friend."

The celebrated Dean *Swift* observes, that 'a man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, he is wiser to-day, than he was yesterday.' I heartily join with him—and must frankly acknowledge, that I went too great lengths to gratify these men—But when my situation is considered, that I was young and unexperienced, that I was imposed upon by their artifices, or awed by an idea of their power, &c. I flatter myself I shall, as to honesty, redeem my character, tho' it should be at the expence of that of my understanding,—especially as I can declare, with the utmost truth, that I entertained no prejudices against any persons whatsoever in this province, and came here with a view to promote my interest by an honourable prosecution of my business, without becoming a party in any disputes—and had I been so happy as to have escaped the snares of Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharion*, I persuade myself I should not now stand in need of an apology.

I am perfectly convinced that the first magistrates of this province, Mr. *Hicks*, Mr. *Thomson*, Mr. *Dickinson*, and several other gentlemen, have been very injuriously treated in the *Chronicle*; and as far as I shall have opportunity, I will do justice to their characters, and make them all the retaliation in my power; and my future conduct in life shall shew them, and the public, that my principles lead me to do justice to all mankind. I ever acted in the most impartial and just manner, as a printer, when I was suffered, by my overbearing partners, to follow my own inclination, and enjoy the least freedom of action—And my ardent desire is, that the disgrace and scandal may be removed from my door, and be placed where it is justly merited. I have borne it too long. I cannot but flatter myself that even the gentlemen who have been so notoriously abused, will be so candid as to make the proper allowances; and not impute to me what is the crime of others.

It gave me the most painful sensations to find myself deeply connected with men who were enemies to their country, and as such obnoxious to many worthy characters who wished to be my friends; and I deplored that I had been so misled as to form such an unnatural alliance, as I thereby lost the good-will of those whom, of all mankind, I respected, and whose friendship I should have cultivated. I received some hints of my danger, but they were communicated either at times when I had the greatest confidence in my partners, or when I was so entangled with them, as to render a separation extremely hazardous. One gentleman of great worth and abilities, in an adjacent province, wrote me as follows, viz.

"DEAR SIR,
"It gave me no small pleasure, that amidst the variety of objects, which in your situation must demand your attention, you should nevertheless,

vertheless please to testify the place I have in your mind, by writing me a letter. I thank you, and rejoice at your prospect of success in your business.

"I think, Sir, that your determination of devoting your paper to the general and true interest of *America*, as well as to the particular advantage of your colony is well chosen—but I am exceedingly fearful that your connexions will cramp you in your noble views. I hear, with regret, that you have admitted two men as partners with you, who have been notorious enemies of their country, and one of them the infamous *Americaner*, whose performances I send you inclosed, with some remarks*—Take care, my friend, how you trust these men. Those who would betray their country, cannot be depended on as friends in a day of trial. I hope you have acted with proper caution in your agreement with them, and that the issue will terminate to your honour and interest. I admire the plan of the *Chronicle*; and if the true interest of all the *North-American* colonies in general is considered therein, and such measures and attempts for enslaving a great and free people, as have been and may be entered into or made, be suitably and with due fervour exposed, the merit of your *Chronicle* will rise in proportion to the extension of such important subjects.

"See that the spirit of your paper be kept up; for if the fire should cease, it will be no more than a common news-paper, and will be as little attended to as any other trite and common thing. Fear not, and you shall do well. Your friend and humble servant, *****."

The *Farmer's* Letters having been published with universal applause, throughout the continent, the worthy author began to receive the generous acknowledgments of his grateful countrymen. These were very offensive to my partners, who were apprehensive that the inhabitants of this city and county would, at the next election, give him their suffrages as a representative, and make him a guardian of those rights, which he had so ably and so zealously defended, in which case they imagined he would, as he had done before, "*marr all their plans*." A signal from them was sufficient to raise up a host of angry scribblers, who were ever ready to draw their servile pens, in the most of causes, against the best. It became at length a very serious matter with a certain cabal, and the word went forth—"No *Farmer in the assembly*."—There then was crowded upon me a number of libels against the *Farmer*, &c. under the signatures of *A Countryman*, *A Miller*, *Frank Meanwell*, *Jack White Oak*, *A Barbadian*, *A Country Farmer*, *Son of Liberty*, &c. &c. I found myself obliged to publish them, tho' I was very averse to it, and was confident it would terminate in the loss of many good customers, which was really the case. These publications gave my partners much pleasure; they complimented me, declared that I was "*now in the right way*," that they would make my fortune, if I would but attend to the advice of my *real* friends, meaning themselves, and gave out every where that I printed the best paper in the King's dominions. But all this could not compensate for the uneasiness I gave my friends,

* These pieces will be published in the next number.

friends,* and, the concern I felt in being reduced to such a cruel alternative—either to abuse a man I highly esteemed, or fall an immediate sacrifice to party fury and resentment.—My friends in *New-England*, and a number of gentlemen in this province, on the first appearance of the *Farmer's Letters*, engaged to take several hundred of them, in case I would reprint them in a handsome pamphlet.† I mentioned this to my partners; but they objected to my doing it in such a manner as discouraged me; so that their ill will to the author, and their enmity to the liberties and good of mankind, deprived me of a job that would have produced a handsome sum, which fell into other hands.

Some time in *May 1768*, my partners gave me an invitation to spend an evening with them. I waited on them accordingly; and after they had treated me with much complaisance, they told me they had heard a great character of my mother; and as I was a young man, in a very valuable and extensive business, they considered it too laborious a task for me to manage every department, *i. e.* to superintend the workmen in the Printing-Office, keep the accounts, collect and digest the news and manuscripts, dispatch the news-papers, write the necessary letters, and attend to providing for a large family, they therefore proposed to me to dispose of my business at *Providence*, put my money into stock, and bring my family here, promising to take a genteel house for us, and not only to allow my mother a reasonable sum for her superintendence of family affairs, but to advance a sum sufficient to establish her in a store of books and stationary. I made many objections, telling them that I might not succeed here agreeable to my hopes, and that I chose to have a place to which I could retire, and be well received; besides, in such case, I must resign my commission in the Post-Office, which was of some advantage to my family. They laughed at my fears and unwillingness, and expressed so much astonishment at my hesi-
tating

* *Extract of a letter from Mrs. Goddard, of Providence, to W. Goddard, in Philadelphia.*

"It is no small concern to me, and all who wish you well, to see so many abusive pieces inserted in the *Chronicle* against the *Farmer*, who deserves so well of his country. Do not, I beseech you, sully all the honour you have acquired by uniting with the enemies of your country, against the best men in it. The keeping up disputes in your paper in a bitter way, is no ways agreeable to the temper and genius of a christian; and your banishing them out of the limits of your paper, would, in the highest manner, gratify me. Don't be pursuing shadows, but seek durable riches, and every necessary thing will be added, for all earthly enjoyments can never satisfy an immortal soul, but leaves it poor and blind and naked. I cannot forbear speaking first of such a momentous truth, but from things of infinite importance, I fly to those of less regard."

† *Extract of a letter from Mrs. Goddard, at Providence, to W. Goddard, in Philadelphia.*

"Your friend judge C—e, and I think it would be a good scheme in you to print the *Farmer's Letters* in a pamphlet, and that soon, as they appear to be the completest pieces ever wrote on the subject in *America*. They are universally admired here."

tating to accept of such *disinterested generous* offers, that I gave way to their solicitations, and accordingly wrote a letter to my mother on the subject—to which she made this reply:—"I observe what you say about Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton*'s advising you to endeavour to prevail on me to leave *Providence*; but as I have entered with people for a year's news, I choose to continue here till it is concluded, and always if I can; for my life is almost at a close, and I can hardly think of removing so near the period of my days into a strange part of the world, to launch into a new set of acquaintance, and leave all my former ones, the companions of my youth, and the supporters of my old age, as well as my daughter, who seems by nature designed to take care of her mother in sickness, when wanted, which is not so properly the sphere of sons, and cannot be expected of them." Upon shewing this to my partners, they prevailed upon me to visit her in person. This I did, and laid the prospect before her, and she, from motives of maternal tenderness, consented to leave an easy agreeable situation, and a multitude of amiable friends, and my sister agreed to accompany her. In consequence of this, I gave up the Post-Office, and disposed of my Printing-Office for 550 dollars to a young man of this city, who I had established in business as a partner with my mother, payable the *December* next following. This business being finished, I left my family to prepare for their departure, and returned to *Philadelphia* with all expedition.

About this time two pieces were offered for publication, which were highly derogatory to the honour of a clergyman, and another gentleman of reputation, and calculated to stir up strife and animosity between the inhabitants of *Pennsylvania* and the *New-England* provinces; which I thought would have a very bad tendency at a time when our liberties were in imminent danger, and their preservation depended on our union with one another. These I refused to publish, unless I was allowed to disclose the authors names, on an application from the person who should suppose himself injured, or be permitted to omit the exceptionable passages. Neither of my proposals were agreed to, but the authors took away their manuscripts in a great rage, declaring that they would paint me in my "*native colours*"—that I was "*an enemy to the church, and a friend to the kirks and yellow wigs*"—that I had frequently "*presumed*" to propose alterations in their performances, but they were determined no longer to submit to me in such matters. I have part of this signed with their own names, in their own hand writing. As I was no longer to be submitted to, a heavy complaint was made against me to my two partners. I was called to account, very critically examined, and finally, after I had made use of every argument in my power, I was found guilty of not publishing what I ought to have published, and condemned, without mercy, both Messieurs *Galloway* and *Wharton* declaring that I had no right to interfere in such a way; but as I had engaged to keep a *free* and *secret* press, I should have published those pieces (which I do assure my readers would have made me infamous in the eyes of every honest man) without pretending to altercate with men who were so *capable* of injuring my business, and who were *their* warm

warm friends. We could not agree in sentiment. Mr. *Wharton* was insolent beyond expression, and as *stupid* as he was insolent. The GENTLE *Galloway* too, in his own house, could act the tyrant—he could there storm and rave and swear—"By G—d, Sir, you mean "to knock up the press—Don't think we are to be ruled by you, "or that we cannot have a press that will serve us," i. e. the public. "You are not in *Rhode-Island* now—You have too much of the "damn'd *New-England* spirit—You kept *New-York* in a flame in "opposition to the Stamp-act"—and added, that such a conduct would not do in *Pennsylvania*, that they were a sober solid people—that I was a *Presbyterian* he was sure, &c. &c.

Vexed at such treatment I could not help retorting with some acrimony. I told them that their charges against me were very illiberal, and scarcely deserved an answer—that I was ready to serve them and their friends as far as my conscience would permit me—that my conduct at *New-York* would have done honour to those who censured me: and as to the charge of my being a *Presbyterian*, I told them I had nothing to say—that I did not imagine when they entered into partnership with me, that they would interfere with my confession of faith. To this Mr. *Wharton* replied,—"Whatever *thee* may think, *William Goddard*, if such an opinion should obtain here, that *thee* art a *Presbyterian*, it would not be to thy interest, think of it as *thee* will." I could not help smiling on the occasion, but it was a smile of the greatest contempt, and I used some expression which touched Mr. *Galloway* so sensibly, that he began very heroically to stamp on his own floor, saying with an emphasis, that I must use no more *sarcasm* with them, that I was very apt to deal forth such *strokes* as were not agreeable, &c. To avoid further insult, I hastily left them, with astonishment and indignation.—Upon their considering their behaviour, and how little they were like to gain by it, they became more calm and civilized, and endeavoured to make me believe that what had passed at the last meeting, arose from a warm zeal for the interest of my business, and that sudden sallies of passion should not be regarded, or be considered a breach of friendship. Their behaviour was seemingly so very friendly and kind, that I became willing to forget the ill treatment I had met with.

In November 1768, my mother and sister arrived. I immediately acquainted my partners with it, expecting a performance of their promises; but I was disappointed—for instead of paying some attention to an ancient gentlewoman, whose removal they had occasioned, they treated her with a total neglect. I felt most sensibly on the occasion, yet I endeavoured to conceal my anxiety from my friends. Finding such perfidy and inhumanity in my partners, I took a house and removed into it, and while myself and family were all industriously employed in regulating our affairs, upon the strictest plan of economy, and prosecuting the business with the greatest care and attention, Mr. *Wharton*, to my surprise, appeared, and accosted me in a very abrupt manner, whereupon a dialogue arose between us, which, in justice to Mr. *Wharton*, I cannot avoid inserting—and I hope my repeating it exactly in the style in which it was expressed, will not by any be construed into a design to ridicule that, or the de-

nomination of *Christians* by whom it is used (without Mr. *Wharton's* barbarisms) and for whom I entertain sentiments of very high respect.

DIALOGUE.

Wharton. William *Goddard*, we do not approve of thy proceedings.

Goddard. Why Mr. *Wharton*?

Wharton. *Thee* has taken a house very unsuitable to thee. How came thee to do it, without first consulting *Joseph Galloway* and myself?

Goddard. It is a very convenient house, Sir, and a good neighbourhood. I like it very much Sir.

Wharton. That is not what I mean—I tell thee *William*, we disapprove of thy proceedings.

Goddard. This Mr. *Wharton* you might have prevented, by an attention to your solemn promise.

Wharton. I tell thee Friend *Goddard*, *thee* has done wrong—and *thee* shall suffer for it. A house in an alley would answer thy purpose well enough.

Goddard. Mr. *Wharton*, if you have no respect for my friends, I will shew them that I have; and as we did not come out of an alley, we will not be driven into one by Mr. *Wharton*.

Wharton. Very well, young man! *thee* shall smart for this. He retires, comes again, and renews the dialogue.

Wharton. I have something more to say to thee.

Goddard. Very well, Mr. *Wharton*, I shall attend to you.

Wharton. Friend *Goddard*, I have been told *thee* has removed a press into thy mother's house, which is a proceeding I very much dislike.

Goddard. I did this to oblige my mother, Sir, who requested me to let her have a press for the printing blanks and small work, while I conducted the large.

Wharton. William *Goddard*, *thee* has sinister views.

Goddard. Mr. *Wharton* I have no views but such as are upright, and my intention, and that of my friends, is only to serve the company.

Wharton. I am confident *thee* intends to set up a press independent of us—therefore, without multiplying words, I order thee *William Goddard*, to bring that press immediately back. *Thee* shall do it, or we'll take measures that shall be unwelcome to thee.

Goddard. I shall advise with my mother, and if it is her mind, that I comply with your request, I will gratify you—and on no other terms.

Wharton. See that *thee* do'st it.

I was a little diverted, while I despised the arrogance of this restless man, his gigantic strides, and ostentatious swelling. Upon relating the matter to my mother, we had much laugh, at the expence of poor Mr. *Wharton*, yet she recommended my returning the materials, rather than have any dispute with such a “*dissatisfied genius*.” This I complied with; but the most condescending and submissive behaviour would not satisfy my partners, but paved the way for further specimens of their sovereignty over me. Nothing would please them,

them, but an entire submission to their will and pleasure, and a total surrender of my honour and interest *at discretion*. I was still a "*refractory New-Englandman*," and could not be made a venal party tool, nor suffer myself to be moulded into what shape they pleased. Yet, as I was so linked in with them as to be unable to extricate myself, I judged it prudent to cultivate their friendship, for my preservation, until the happy time should arrive, when I could be delivered from the thralldom I was in—provided I could do it, and not violate my honour. By a guarded conduct, affairs went on very well a while; but it was impossible for Mr. *Wharton* to let any man with whom he had a connexion enjoy a tranquil life. He soon worked up Mr. *Galloway* into a belief that I was an enemy to their *great plan* of effecting a change in the constitution of this province, and a *secret* friend to their enemies, &c. They therefore went so far, in direct opposition to our agreement, as to propose and *insist* upon my taking in a *representative* of themselves into the printing-office, whereby they might always have a sight of my manuscripts, over-rule me in my publications, suppress truth and justice, and completely enslave me and my press, to the ruin of my character as a man of integrity. Mr. *Towne*, my journeyman, and their *private intelligencer*, was to be the *representative* of this *patriotic* duumvirate, whose views were only "to serve the public." This extraordinary demand occasioned a fresh dialogue between friend *Wharton* and me.

More DIALOGUE, Gentlemen and Ladies!

Wharton. Friend *Goddard*, we have advanced, from time to time, very considerable sums to establish a press—We have great interest in thy press—We are determined to have a press that will *serve the public*—We think we are not properly *represented* in thy office. *Thee* does as *thee* pleases—*Thee* seldom comes near *Joseph Galloway* and myself—*Thee* keeps company with people of the wrong side of the question—I have to no purpose cautioned thee against such a conduct. *Thee* knows not thy interest *William Goddard*. [*Here I could name gentlemen of reputation, of all denominations, who, in Mr. Wharton's opinion, were not to be trusted, who would be dangerous companions, and no service to me in my station; but I do not desire to subject Mr. Wharton to a corporal discipline; for the severest punishment of an injury is the conscience of having done it; and no man suffers more, than he that is turned over to the pain of repentance.*]

Goddard. Sir, I am disposed to oblige you, to the utmost of my ability, consistent with my reputation, but no farther will I proceed.

Wharton. *Thee* talks too much of *thy* reputation—what is *thy* reputation without us! *Thee* stands on punctilios as much as if *thee* had not a fortune to make. Upon the whole, *William*, we have considered of this affair, and we are determined that it *shall be so*. It is best to be plain.

Goddard. Sir, as you think it is best to be plain, and have been so, I hope you'll indulge me with equal freedom.

Wharton. By all means—I have no interested views *William*.

Goddard. Then, Sir, I have considered of this affair, and I have determined it "*shall not be so*"—but I insist on going on agreeable to the articles between us.

Wharton.

Wharton. William Goddard, *thee* knows not our power. Would *thee* offer to contend with us? I tell thee, whosoever we set up, is set up—and whosoever we pull down, is pull'd down—therefore take care how *thee* conducts thyself.

Goddard. I have so good an opinion of the benevolence and humanity of the inhabitants of *Pennsylvania*, as to believe they would not suffer a man to be crush'd or pull'd down by the hand of power.

Wharton. *Thee* knows not the people, nor thy true interest. If *thee* will consent, we'll be thy friends.—But if *thee* refuses, *thee* art UNDONE. We will BREAK from thee, and will ruin thee. We can do it. We are able to crush thee in a moment. We will now withdraw our support. We will no longer pay for paper, and thy *Chronicle* shall fall, unless *thee* consents to our proposal.—Besides, we will have a press in opposition to thee.

Goddard. Can you really mean, Sir, to take such an ungenerous advantage of me—and will you violate all your promises? How can you set up a press in opposition to me, when you have, under hand and seal, engaged not to do it?

Wharton. William, *thee* has lost confidence in us, and it is no wonder we have lost confidence in thee. *Thee* will not call, as formerly, upon *Joseph Galloway* and myself. A press we will have, and if we cannot be concerned in one immediately, we have interest enough to get one established.

Goddard. Your own conduct made your houses intolerable—I have lost confidence in you, because you have repeatedly deceived me by violating your engagements, in every important particular, and your loss of confidence in me, arises from your knowledge of my integrity.

Wharton. *Thee* art a very haughty insolent young man. Thy pride shall be taken down. Mark my words!

Goddard. This is very extraordinary from Mr. *Thomas Wharton*! Take care, Sir, that your pride does not meet with a fall—but nothing else, I fear, can possibly subdue your imperious disposition, which makes every person connected with you unhappy.

Mr. *Wharton* grew more temperate upon this—but he still insisted on my complying with his proposal.

Upon a view of my case, and seeing that there was no dependance to be placed on my partners, I judged it prudent to amuse them with a notion that they should be gratified after a while. In the mean time, I offered to admit any person of their appointing to manage the books, which I thought sufficient, subject to their inspection monthly or weekly. This condescension in me prevented their taking an advantage of the particular situation I was then in—and under an expectation of speedily gaining a complete victory over me, they appeared well satisfied, became very civil and polite, pretending they were my sincere friends, and were disposed to render me all the services in their power.

☞ Numb. II. of this history, is in the press, and will be published as speedily as possible.

T H E
P A R T N E R S H I P :
O R T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F T H E
R I S E A N D P R O G R E S S
O F T H E
P E N N S Y L V A N I A C H R O N I C L E , &c.

N U M B E R I I.

IN December 1768, I went to *Rhode-Island*, for the collection of considerable debts due to me there, arising from business heretofore done in that colony, as also for the transaction of divers other interesting matters. Before I sat out, I acquainted my partners with my business, and they were, to appearance, well satisfied.—I provided the office with every thing necessary for the due prosecution of the business, and left it to the management of Mr. *Towne*, subject to the superior direction of Mrs. *Goddard*.—My partners having failed in supplying me with cash, agreeable to their promises, I was obliged, after the first year of the *Chronicle* was expired, to call upon my customers, who, in general, paid me with great honour and punctuality. These *disinterested* partners, who *only* meant “to serve the public,” well knew that in *January*, the next month, while I should be absent, several hundred pounds would become payable to me. They were determined, if possible, to take care of the money for me, thinking *their desks* more safe for it than *my own*; accordingly, they kindly advised my mother to pay all the cash she should receive, in my absence, to them, “only for the sake of safety.” This my mother could not be made to see the propriety of, she therefore appropriated it, agreeable to my request, to the discharge of the company debts, and the purchase of stock for the printing-office.

The materials that I brought here with me, were purchased by a friend to my family, to whom I gave a mortgage of an estate of greater value,

value at *New-London*. This estate I was desirous of selling, in order to pay my friend, being determined to appropriate no part of the company's money, before a settlement, to the discharge of any debt of my own—and to enable me to dispose of it, for such an honourable purpose, my mother cheerfully gave up her right of dower therein, upon my securing to her a maintenance at *Philadelphia*, which I did by means of the printing-office. I insert a copy of the instrument * in the margin, which we signed together, as from this transaction, which I did from a motive of duty, gratitude, justice, and filial affection, my enemies have collected a slander, and have charged me with something base—but I shall take further notice of this instance of their cruelty and injustice, in a proper place—not doubting but their malice will recoil on their own heads.—Previous to my setting out on this journey, I engaged with Mr. *D—p*, on whose skill and accuracy I had a perfect reliance, to assist Mr. *Towne* in finishing the votes of the assembly, knowing the insufficiency of my own materials. That portion of the work, which this gentleman undertook, he executed in such a manner as reflects credit on him; but the severity of the weather, and the nature of the work, (being the loan-office accounts for seventeen years) which required great care, would not permit him to finish them so early as it was expected. The expence of this, my

* *THIS INDENTURE, made the seventeenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, between Sarah Goddard, widow, of the city of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania, on the one part, and William Goddard, of said Philadelphia, printer, on the other part, witnesseth, that the said Sarah Goddard, doth by these presents, and for in consideration of the grants and covenants hereafter expressed on the part of the said William, grants to him the said William Goddard, his heirs and assigns, all her right of dower to, and in all and singular which said William now possesseth, as heir to his father Giles Goddard, Physician, late of New-London, in New-England, which the said Giles was in his life time, and at the time of his death, the lawful husband of said Sarah Goddard, and father of said William Goddard: And whereas the said Sarah Goddard, held and possessed in partnership with William Goddard, a printing-office at Providence, in New-England, with all the utensils and appurtenances to the same belonging, which partnership is since expired, and on adjustment of accounts between said Sarah and William, there was, and is now, a balance of one hundred and nine pounds sterling money due from said William to said Sarah; and the said Sarah Goddard doth by these presents, for considerations hereafter mentioned, return to said William Goddard, all the said one hundred and nine pounds sterling money, due to her on balance as aforesaid; and the said William, in consideration of the above grant and release of said Sarah, to him, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, doth grant to said Sarah Goddard, and her assigns, all that his printing-office which he now holds and occupies in the city of Philadelphia, together with all and singular the business, utensils, stores of every kind, books, debts, and appurtenances whatever, in any and every manner*

my partners have since refused to pay any part of, and it has finally fallen upon me, to the amount of £. 25; and I know of no other relief than petitioning the General Assembly, to the disgrace of their *Speaker*. I tarried in *New-England*, with a view to close my business there, (as it was expected) near three months; but the great scarcity of money prevented my disposing of my interest at *New-London*, nor could I get the money due to me for my printing-office, without injuring a young beginner, and doing as I would not be done by. I found, on my return, that Mr. *Towne* had conducted the business very indifferently. He had done little else than the news-paper, and that was executed in so injudicious a manner, that I had the mortification to hear it compared to "a large barn stuffed with straw," and was advised never again to leave the *SLEEPY GENIUS* of Mr. *Towne* to entertain the city of *Philadelphia*. I regulated the affairs of the office, and put the votes in such forwardness, that they were completed,

manner arisen or arising from incidents, and appertaining to said last-mentioned printing-office, and printing business, in said *Philadelphia*, and that the said *Sarah* shall and may, immediately, by force and virtue of these presents, enter on, use, occupy, and enjoy, demand and receive all and singular the premises to her own use and benefit, together with all and singular the goods and estates which the said *William Goddard* now possesseth, or hath a right to in *Philadelphia*, and province of *Pennsylvania*.—

In witness whereof the said *Sarah* and *William Goddard* have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

SARAH GODDARD, (L. S.)

WILLIAM GODDARD. (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and delivered

in the presence of us,

CALEB RICE,

PETER HUGHES.

Before me the subscriber, one of his Majesty's Justices, &c. came Peter Hughes, one of the subscribing witnesses to the within indenture, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did depose and say, that he was present and did see the within named *Sarah Goddard* and *William Goddard* seal, and, as their act and deed, deliver the said indenture, and that he did also see *Caleb Rice* subscribe his name as the other witness of such sealing and delivery, and that the name of *Peter Hughes*, thereto subscribed as a witness, is of his, this deponent's, own proper hand writing, and further saith not.

(L. S.) Sworn and subscribed to before me }
this 1st day of December, 1769. } PETER HUGHES.

JAMES HUMPHREYS.

Recorded in the office for recording of deeds, for the city and county of *Philadelphia*, in book I. vol. 6. page 554, &c.

Certified under my hand and seal of office, this 29th day of December, 1769.

(L. S.)

WILLIAM PARR, Record. &c.

pleated, and not much out of season. If I mistake not, they were finished before the rise of the assembly then sitting.

I had scarcely rested from the fatigue of a long journey, before Messrs. Galloway and Wharton paid me a visit, and bid me a very extraordinary *welcome*, by acquainting me, in an imperious manner, that as I had acted so *independent* of them, and had refused to take in a *representative* of them into the office, they were determined no longer to be connected with it, therefore *required* me either to buy or sell, and demanded a CATEGORICAL ANSWER, declaring, if I refused, they would advertise me in the *Gazette*, blast my credit, and complete my ruin. I expressed my surprise at this precipitate *onset*, and, as it was a matter of great consequence, I asked how long they would give me to determine thereon!—They *humanely* allowed me three days. I told them that I should despise myself if I suffered any of their threats to intimidate me into any mean compliances; but they should hear from me soon, for I was heartily tired of a connexion with them. Before they left my house, they thought it necessary, to cover their *real* designs against me, to find fault with my conduct in not accounting with them exactly agreeable to the articles, and for a trifling delay in printing the votes. These were the only accusations they had the *assurance* to make against me before my mother; and altho' I obviated every thing they suggested, in such a manner that they could not say one rational thing farther on the subject, that could militate against me, yet they were far from being satisfied. In fact the plot had been laid some time before, to work me out of my *own* office, or if they could not effect that immediately, to *force* their tool, Mr. Towne, into it; and in case they failed in both, they *undoubtedly* intended to set him up in opposition to me; for which last purpose, Mr. Galloway had got a parcel of types in his own cellar, and Mr. Towne had actually another parcel privately stored in the city, tho' he repeatedly denied it. My mother had paid away considerable sums in my absence, and not apprehending any fresh hostility from my partners, had neglected to provide a proper stock of paper. The situation of the office as to this particular, thro' Mr. Towne, (Messrs. Galloway and Wharton's DAILY ADVERTISER) became well known. They considered this a glorious time to effect their purposes.—It was only refusing to perform their engagements to our paper-maker, and that would so alarm him, that he would no longer supply me with paper, except I paid off the debt they had contracted; and I could get no seasonable relief on this side the atlantic, he being the only man in *America*, who made such paper as I used. The reader will easily form an idea of this inhuman conspiracy, and the motives which actuated its authors. I took Messrs. Galloway and Wharton's conversation and *demand* into consideration, and wrote them as follows, viz.

Thursday, March 8, 1769.

Messrs. GALLOWAY and WHARTON,
GENTLEMEN,

"I have seriously considered your conversation last evening, which, as I recollect it, was to this purport;

"1. That

" 1. That you insisted on being disengaged from your connexion in the printing-office, by obliging me either to buy your shares, or sell my own to you.

" 2. That you were dissatisfied that the printing the assembly's votes was delayed, and therefore would not continue the assembly's business in the office.

" 3. That you were dissatisfied that the accounts of the office were not adjusted yearly, according to the articles.

" 4. That you proposed my taking a partner.

" 1. My answer is—To the first by and by.

" 2. To the second, that the reason of the delay was a deficiency of figure types in the office, to set the unusual number of accounts inserted in those minutes, which made the printing of them in our office impracticable, and when put out to be done, the printer who was employed, could not complete them agreeable to the time fixed upon, which was without my knowledge, as I was out of town on business, to which you have not objected—And as these reasons of that particular delay may not happen again, I hope, on mature deliberation, you will not think there is such a presumption of future delays, as will make it necessary to apply to another office.

" 3. To the third, I own the deficiency is on my side, but you must be sensible that I have many things to urge in my excuse, as my time was vastly taken up in giving the business of the office its first course, and putting all the parts in proper motion. My domestic economy required my personal attendance—was a stranger in the city, and not able to dispatch business quick, through ignorance of the customs and course of the city, and the faces and abodes of men concerned, &c., all which reasons of delay are now removed, and I have time to bestow a more timely and particular attention to the business of the office, without such innumerable and unavoidable avocations as interrupted me in my first beginnings.—But after all, the damage arising from the delay of adjustment of accounts, cannot be very considerable, as those accounts will be the principal object of my attention, till they are adjusted and settled to satisfaction by all the partners.

" I now proceed to answer the first particular, *viz.* about dissolving the partnership. I well knew when I contracted with you, that it would be inconvenient for me to begin the partnership for a continuance of less than fifteen years; otherwise I should not have contracted as I did. I am not at all satisfied that you have any right to compel me to buy or sell; *i. e.* to give up the contract of the company; but, nevertheless, would do it freely, inasmuch as you desire it, if I could do it without the greatest inconveniency to myself.—To buy I am not able; to sell would be to throw myself, my aged mother, and only sister out of bread. At your repeated advice and solicitation, and blaming me when I objected, for seeming to want confidence in you, you well know, Gentlemen, I gave up my business at *Providence*, and brought my mother and sister here, at considerable expence, and with a view of such benefits arising therefrom, as you yourselves pointed out to me; nor did I think it possible for you to take advantage of the particular situation you yourselves have brought me into,
by

by your advice and influence with me, and my great confidence in you, to urge me to a measure which would either be impracticable or ruinous.—I know you are not men I am either able or willing to contend with. If there is a single article of dispute between us, that we cannot settle amicably, I am content to refer it to the judgment of such as we can both trust; but to dissolve the partnership is out of my power. However, I will propose to you all I can do—If you will agree to continue your friendship and influence to the office, and not be concerned in promoting any other, and will accept my bond, payable in three years, for all the monies you have ever paid to the office, I will give you such a bond and release, and cancel the company articles.

“ 4. As to the fourth particular, about a partner, I answer—If you will convey your shares to any printer, to whom I have no objection, (for I cannot be *forced* into a partnership with any person disagreeable to me) and who is able to carry on one half the business, I will accept such a partner, if he comes in in his *own right*, but not if he is placed there as your *deputy* or *agent*; for as long as I am in partnership with you, I insist on having the *sole* management of the office, according to our articles.

“ These are all the answers I am able to make. I hope you will be satisfied with them, especially when you consider it is plainly out of my power to make any other. I am as willing to be unembarrassed by you, as you can be to be rid of me; and if these answers give satisfaction, I shall rejoice heartily that I have been able *once* to please, and shall with great pleasure study to be agreeable to you, and will answer all the *salutary* purposes you *proposed* in forming a partnership with me.

I am, Gentlemen, with all respect,

Your most humble servant,

WILLIAM GODDARD.”

The above letter was inclosed in another, of which the following is a copy, *viz.*

March 8, 1769.

GENTLEMEN,

“ I have, on the coolest deliberation, made my resolutions on the subject of our conversation last evening, which I here inclose to you; and, if agreeable, I beg the favour of your sentiments thereon in the same manner, in which there can be no room either for misunderstanding or misrepresentations of each other's sense, or for any imprudent word or passionate expression, which might arise from sudden resentments, of which I acknowledge myself capable, and not always sufficiently guarded against. I doubt not but your temper is open and unreserved enough to prevent your objecting to my proposal. Your compliance, Gentlemen, I shall esteem as an instance and proof of your just and generous sentiments towards, Gentlemen, your most humble servant,

WILLIAM GODDARD.”

Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton*.

The Gentlemen returned me for answer, “ We will not write letters—no good end can be answered by writing letters.”

My resolutions were very alarming to my partners.—They apprehended

apprehended if I was firm, all their machinations would prove abortive, and they would be under a necessity of risking their own reputation, by endeavouring, as they threatened, to destroy mine. Now or never, as they imagined, was their time; for if I was suffered to go on much longer, I should make myself entirely independent of them: they therefore watched opportunities, when I was absent, to call upon my mother, to alarm her fears, by denouncing the most terrific threats against me; such as these—that they would disgrace me, by taking the government's business out of my hands—that they would sue me for large sums of money—hold me to such bail that it was not probable I could get—advertise me in the paper—get somebody to oppose me—and, finally, that I should be *destroyed, and that without remedy*. They magnified their great power and importance, and their sovereignty over the people and their representatives, in such a serious solemn way, that my mother was filled with all the painful apprehensions and sensations natural to the fondest and most affectionate of parents. To add still further to her fears, and to distress me into a compliance with their proposals, they artfully contrived to offend two men to whom the company was indebted, and thereby provoked them to bring suits against me. I offered to pay my part of the respective debts directly, and urged my partners to pay the rest—but they absolutely refused, as they did to be my bail, tho' one of the debts Mr. *Wharton* contracted himself—and when he was applied to for the money, he evaded payment, by saying that it could not be recovered of him, because his name was not in my publications, and that I must be sued first. A pettifogger, who was inimical to me, being advised with on the matter, I was sued without hesitation. But *Pennsylvania* was not destitute of humanity. Gentlemen were soon found, who looked with an eye of abhorrence on such barbarity, and stepped forth, in the most disinterested and honourable manner to my relief. These unexpected actions, added to the ideas they had raised in my mother's mind, induced her, as they expected, to prevail on me to give up the contract of the company, and permit them to sell out to Mr. *Towne*. I told her I was dissuaded from such a measure by every other friend in the city, and hoped she would not insist upon my giving up my articles to men who had *shaken hands and parted* with truth, honour and justice, except I could be properly indemnified from their part of the company debts. She replied, that if I took in Mr. *Towne*, I should no longer be subject to the caprices of Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton*,—that Mr. *Towne* would never offer to controul me as they had done—that I should prevent an opposition to me—that I should secure the government's printing work, not through the friendship of my partners, but from motives of self-interest, as they were willing to take their pay of him, for their share, in that very work, and that they would free me from their part of the company debts—that thereby I should have their interest as long, perhaps, as I should need it, and escape a disagreeable and expensive lawsuit, and all the trouble and perplexity that their malice and ill-will could bring upon me. To this she added—"I followed you to this province, with the pleasing hopes of being a spectator of your happiness and prosperity—

"Let

“ Let not, I beseech you, all my fond hopes be blasted in an instant. “ It is not for any worldly interest that I should gain by it. My “ time is short—and were it not for a desire of seeing you happily “ settled in life, I should wish that I had the wings of a dove, that I “ might flee away and be at rest.” The manner in which this was delivered, caused such emotions in my breast, that I suddenly promised, upon the above conditions, to give up the articles of agreement. I could not resist the earnest entreaties of an infirm and aged parent, I therefore consented to an act, the performance of which has involved me in difficulties inexpressible, and may prove my ruin in the end. Before a dissolution of the partnership could take place, the accounts were to be settled. I employed an accurate accomptant for the stating and preparing them for the inspection of their *High Migh-
tinesses*, which were done and presented accordingly. In the mean time, Mr. Hagey, our paper-maker applied to Messrs. Galloway and Wharton for the money they owed him. They refused to pay him a farthing, and advised him to sue me for what they had engaged to pay under their own hands, telling him that no money could be recovered of them, till he had *first* sued me. In one of their letters to Mr. Hagey, they said they would not have him fail bringing paper, one week, for the *Chronicle*, for £. 500. This honest man was shocked at the injustice of my partners, and refused to be a means of injuring a man who had always used him kindly, and threatened to lay a complaint against Mr. Wharton, before that society of which he is an *unworthy* member. This lowered their tone, and they promised he should have satisfaction the next week. Mr. Wharton seeing me in the street, near his store, the same day, addressed me with his usual civility—“ William Goddard, I have something of moment to impart to thee—step hither.” I went into his store, where strutting between a rum puncheon and a melasses tierce, in the plenitude of his imaginary *power* and *importance*, and with as much affected *dignity* as if he had a ducal coronet on his head, he insisted I should pay off the debt he and Mr. Galloway had contracted with Mr. Hagey. He said I had a great deal of money due, and that I *must* and *should* collect it. I told him, that as he and his friend Mr. Galloway had taken an ungenerous advantage of me, and would not pay their part of other company debts, even such as were of their *own immediate contracting*, in order to reduce me to dishonourable terms of settlement, I would not pay a farthing of that particular debt; especially as they had *caused suits to be brought against me, and refused to be my bail*. We then had a fresh dialogue, which I here insert, because any thing from *such a genius* as Mr. Thomas Wharton, senior, can’t fail of *entertaining the public*.

Wharton. William Goddard, we have thee in our power. *Thee art presumptuous* to oppose us. I know *thee art out of paper*. We have refused to pay Hagey, and he will no longer supply thee—thy *Chronicle* shall fall, and then what will become of thee?—If *thee will* take upon thee our debt, *thee can easily collect* £. 300, we will be thy friends, and will still serve thee.

Goddard. Upon the settlement of accounts, if I owe you any thing,

thing, I will pay you; but I cannot engage to pay a sum beyond my ability. 'Tis unreasonable—'tis unjust, Sir.

Wharton. We have considered of this matter, *William*, and we will not be put off. *We will OBLIGE thee to pay this man!*

Goddard. Mr. *Wharton*, I will give you an order for near £. 100, on the treasury, and will endeavour to collect a further sum, to oblige you, in a little time, but I cannot do more.

Wharton. This will not satisfy us. *Thee shall comply, or depend upon it, thee shall repent thy refusal.*

Goddard. Mr. *Wharton*, you press me too hard.—'Tis cruel and ungenerous beyond compare.

Wharton. I declare to thee, *William*, we will not give up this point; we will UNDO thee if thee does not comply.

Goddard. This is harsh language from a partner. I can endure it no longer.—Mr. *Wharton*, your behaviour to me is insufferable, and I declare to you, that if you proceed in any *undue* measures to injure my interest and reputation, as I am not a man of fortune to contend in a *legal* way, I must and I will take my own PERSONAL SATISFACTION.

At this the *hero* stood aghast—and the dialogue ceased.

He flew to Mr. *Galloway*, and related the *unpardonable* treatment he had met with. Mr. *Galloway* posted away to my house, and, with a *flattering obsequiousness*, told me he was *very sorry* for what had happened between Mr. *Wharton* and me, but that he was a hasty warm man; and I should not resent his *rude* behaviour, which was a *constitutional* falling of his. He then proposed to set down with me that evening, and lay a foundation for an *amicable* settlement; he was *sure* we should agree, and that he always believed me to be an upright man. Ever willing to attend to any reasonable proposition, I consented with pleasure. We spent the evening together, and hit upon this plan of settlement—I was to permit my partners to sell their share in the printing-office to Mr. *Towne*. They were to take their pay in the profits arising from the government's printing work, and were to use all their interest for the office as usual, and that they would pay, or enable Mr. *Towne* to pay, their part of the company debts, so that I should be no sufferer. Upon these conditions, which I thought fair and equitable, I consented to cancel the articles of *Galloway*, *Wharton*, and *Goddard*. The evening closed much to my satisfaction, and I began to anticipate the dawn of freedom. As I could not bear the incivility of Mr. *Wharton*, which Mr. *Galloway* well knew, it was agreed, that my mother should be empowered to settle and adjust all matters of account between us, and render void all agreements. I gave my mother a power* for that purpose, from a hearty disposition to part in friendship, notwithstanding all that had past, and she, Mr. *Wharton* and Mr. *Towne*, met on the business.

E

Mr.

* *KNOW ALL MEN* by these presents, that I *William* Goddard, of the city of Philadelphia, Printer, having made, ordained and constituted, and by these presents do make, ordain and constitute, and in

Mr. Galloway, being indisposed, could not attend. Mr. Wharton made many absurd objections to my accounts, insisting that I could not have used so much wood as I charged, because *he* did not, nor so many candles, because *he* did not, &c. &c. — He was, upon the whole, so *troublesome* and *arbitrary*, that my mother gave up the business, much disappointed, and requested me to lay aside all resentment, and, if possible, put an end to such a *slavish connexion*. I judged it best to do so, and therefore proposed a meeting to Mr. Wharton, assuring him that I was disposed to bury every thing that had past between us in oblivion. He attended in a *seeming* good humour. We sat down, and went over the accounts line by line. He soon began to knit his brows, and to twist in his chair. He then found fault with, and abused a worthy gentleman who stated the accounts, and made the same objections that he had before done. I told him, in short, that they were just and true—that I had vouchers for *all* considerable

my place and stead put and depute my trusty and loving friend and mother Sarah Goddard, my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, and for my use, to ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive all such sum and sums of money, debts, goods, wares, dues, accounts, and all other demands whatsoever, which are or shall be due, owing, payable and belonging to me, or detained from me by any manner of ways or means whatsoever, by any person or persons whatsoever, and also for me and in my name to adjust, settle, and finally determine all accounts, and to disannul and make void all agreements of whatsoever kind or nature now or at any time heretofore entered into and subsisting between me and Joseph Galloway, Esq; and Thomas Wharton, merchant, giving and granting unto my said attorney, by these presents, my full and whole power, strength and authority in and about the premises, to have, use and take all lawful ways and means, in my name, for the recovery thereof. And upon the receipt of any such debts, dues or sums of money aforesaid, acquittances, or other sufficient discharges, for me and in my name, to make, seal and deliver. And generally, all and every other act or acts, thing and things, device and devices in the law whatsoever needful and necessary to be done in and about the premises, for the recovery of all or any such debts or sums of money aforesaid, for me and in my name to do, execute and perform, as fully, largely and amply, to all intents and purposes, as I myself might or could do, if I was personally present, or as if the matter required more special authority than is herein given. And attorneyes, one or more under me for the purpose aforesaid, to make and constitute, and again at pleasure to revoke. Ratifying, allowing, and holding for firm and effectual all and whatsoever my said attorney shall lawfully do in and about the premises by virtue hereof. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twelfth day of May, Annoque Domini, 1769.

WILLIAM GODDARD. (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of
ROBERT LEVERS,
MARY LEVERS.

derable sums of money, and that I would not submit to any of his arbitrary objections; but if he could point out any real mistakes, in a decent gentlemanlike manner, I would rectify them with the greatest pleasure imaginable. A complaisant behaviour to such a man, was like casting pearls before swine.—Nothing would serve him but *submission to his will*. He had found that there was a balance due to me from himself and Mr. Galloway, he was therefore determined to object to and erase out of my accounts as much as would bring a balance in their favour; for he had told in many companies that I was deeply in their debt.—High words were like to be the result of this meeting—to prevent which, and to effect some kind of settlement, my mother interposed, and begged to be admitted as a mediator. She observed, that we both loved to have our own way so well, that she saw no probability of our settling the accounts accurately, she therefore proposed a settlement in gross, without going thro' the particular articles, and recommended to me to give up the balance due to me, *for the sake of peace*; and, if I would, she engaged to make up the loss to me; that Mr. Towne might then come in, if Mr. Wharton and he could agree, and be entitled to one moiety of whatever monies were due to the office, and be liable to pay one moiety of whatever monies were due from the office. Mr. Wharton readily agreeing to this, I made no objection. A minute was made of this agreement, and the accounts were thrown aside. Mr. Wharton appeared highly pleased, and a reconciliation seemed to have taken place, and he was *liberal* with his *wishes* for my prosperity. Mr. Towne then agreed to give Messrs. Galloway and Wharton £. 572 for their share, the amount of what they furnished, from time to time, in money, and new and old furniture; but as Mr. Towne had engaged to put his printing materials into stock, and had some wages due to him, tho' I paid him more money than ever he earned, I further consented to lighten his debt, by giving my obligation for £. 46, payable also in the government's printing-work. Mr. Wharton then went away to prepare the writings. The same day, the 19th of May, he bro't the new articles to be signed by Mr. Towne and me. On perusing them, I found they were improperly drawn, being very ambiguous and obscure in several places, and apparently calculated to *conceal* the first partnership. I objected to them in the strongest terms, and fain would have had a conveyancer sent for, to draw up a new set; but Mr. Wharton begged that nobody might have any share in, or knowledge of, these transactions, lest the *company secrets* should, by any means, be disclosed; and I was finally *prevailed* on to sign them, which I did the more readily, in order to escape the gripe of *arbitrary power*. Mr. Towne was, by the new articles, put into the place of Messrs. Galloway and Wharton, and considered a partner from January 1767, and the partnership was to continue till January 1782, and he was entitled to receive and liable to pay as they were; and they, by their *solemn engagements*, became his securities. These articles were witnessed by Mrs. Goddard, and Mr. Wharton, because my partners were *afraid* and *ashamed* to have any other person acquainted with their proceedings. Immediately after signing them, while they lay on the table, Mr.

Wharton

Wharton, instead of exchanging our articles, in an honest way, suddenly took mine out of my mother's hand, as she was reading them, and *instantaneously* tore them, with his own, into pieces, and burnt them, saying, "*It is best to put these out of the way.*" I mentioned the impropriety of his conduct, in destroying our articles, before I had received a proper discharge from him and *Mr. Galloway*. He said, "*William Goddard*, I am thy friend, and do not intend to hurt thee, and *thee* shall have a discharge whenever *thee* will call upon *Joseph Galloway* and myself—It is proper that we both sign such a writing." The solemn promises of *Mr. Wharton*, having induced my mother to think I was in no danger, I gave up the matter.

Mr. Wharton then produced a bond for *Mr. Towne* to sign, for £. 526, payable in one year, without any mention being made of the money being payable in printing work. A bond for me, for £. 46, was also prepared, in like manner. As a friend I told *Mr. Towne*, it was very unsafe for him to sign such a bond. He replied, that he "*had confidence in the gentlemen.*" Mine was so small a sum, I did not regard it. *Mr. Wharton* observed, that it would not be *proper* to mention the government's business in the bonds, as it might possibly be a *disadvantage* to "*friend Galloway*," tho' we might depend on having it, and that they had no expectation of getting their money in any other manner than from the provincial treasury.

On this occasion, *Mr. Wharton*, by making strong assurances of friendship, and engaging to render my family and me all the good offices in his power, prevailed on my mother and me, to join with *Mr. Towne* in a bond for £. 130, payable to our paper-maker, which, with what I paid soon after, relieved him and *Mr. Galloway* from a debt, of their contracting, of near £. 300—This being done, *Mr. Wharton* engaged to go *immediately* and stop those actions that he had been the means of bringing upon me, and to enable *Mr. Towne* to perform his engagements; which if he had done, my affairs would have been in a prosperous situation. As it became the interest of Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton* to serve the office, not penetrating their latent purposes, and that my new partner was in league against me, I thought myself safe, and felt happy that I had got out of *the house of bondage*—and all my friends participated with me on the occasion.

Having business in *Maryland*, I sat out on a journey thither, leaving the management of every thing in the printing-house to *Mr. Towne*, while my mother and sister kept the books, dispatched the papers, &c. During my absence, on the 6th of *June*, Messrs. *Wharton* and *Towne* came to my mother with a *new state* of the old cancelled accounts, pretending that as there was a balance due to me on my book, from Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton*, that *Mr. Towne* was liable to pay it, altho' we had settled in another way, (of which there was a minute made in the book) directly under the balance; and they induced my mother to sign a certain certificate, that *Mr. Wharton* had prepared to her hand, by virtue of the power of attorney I had given her for the settlement of accounts, [see p. 33—34] altho' I had rendered that power void by my own act. This my mother knew; yet

yet as they represented to her, that it was *only* to put matters on a fair footing, she ran the venture to act upon a power I had forgot to destroy, not imagining that I was to be brought in debt by that means. But, in truth, Mr. *Wharton* had stated the accounts in such a manner, that my mother was *deceived*; for I was actually made indebted to the printing office to the amount of *Two Hundred Pounds*, one half of which, in consequence of Mr. *Towne's* purchase, became his property. This was a capital stroke, and made ample amends, for my refusing to permit Mr. *Wharton* to alter my accounts to suit his pleasure. Nothing more, they thought, was wanting, but to get hold of my power of attorney. To effect which, Mr. *Towne*, the next day, when he came to dinner at my house, where he boarded, begg'd the favour of my mother to let him look at the power. Not suspecting any wicked design, she cheerfully complied with his request. He had no sooner gained it than he suddenly rose up, and carried it off to Mr. *Parr's*, the recorder of deeds, and desired it might be immediately put on record, in order to give validity to the certificate Mr. *Wharton* and he had obtained by *deception*. Mr. *Parr* refused to record it, as it was not acknowledged. Mr. *Towne* was then in great confusion. He takes it without delay to the witnesses, and requested them to acknowledge it; but they virtuously refused, apprehending a fraud, as they knew the cause for which it had been given, and that I had rendered it a mere nullity. Thus I escaped. I soon returned, and hearing of this extraordinary affair, I went to Mr. *Parr's* office, and by a certain instrument now on record, I invalidated the power. I then demanded it of Mr. *Towne*. He made many mean evasions, to cover his base conduct, and declared that Mr. *Wharton* had got it. I was so provoked, that I told him that if it was not delivered up, I would *handle* him and Mr. *Wharton* as they deserved. He then threatened to swear the peace against me, and pretended that he was going to a magistrate's. I watched his motions, and found that, after walking round two or three squares, he retreated into a gin-shop, where I left him to stifle the anguish of a guilty conscience. — I then went to Mr. *Wharton's*, but he did not incline to have another *dialogue* with me. Mr. *Galloway*, when I could *catch* him, told me, that as he was indisposed, he had left all our affairs to be settled by Mr. *Wharton*, for whose conduct he was not accountable. I replied, that he was interested in the business, and it was his duty to interfere, that I might obtain justice, and that I expected not only the performance of the promises that were made me on the day our partnership ended, but a speedy return of the power. Mr. *Galloway* again made me fair promises, but never performed one. Mr. *Towne* appeared before I left Mr. *Galloway*, and tho' he had pretended he only wanted to be *safe*, he now began to *boast* of his advantage, which he refused to give up. I offered him an indemnification, that he should not be made to pay any part of the balance which Mr. *Wharton* insinuated he was liable to pay. Mr. *Galloway*, at length, finding me determined to expose this black affair, told Mr. *Towne* he *must* give up the power. He reluctantly consented to do it, upon my promising to give him a proper indemnification. I wrote, one, which was corrected and approved of by Mr. *Galloway*, and entered

tered it on the back of the articles in my hands, expecting Mr. Towne would do the same, and execute them according to promise; but, after consulting *privately* with Messrs. Galloway and Wharton, he evaded the performance, from day to day, and still detained the power.

The creditors of the company hearing of our disputes, pressed me to pay *all* the company debts. I offered to pay *my* part immediately, but that was not generally satisfactory. I applied to Mr. Towne to pay his part. He told me he had *nothing*. I reminded him of his telling me that he could raise £. 300, and that he would put his printing materials into stock. He then said, "*My money I have sent home—and my materials are disposed of.*" I then went to Messrs. Galloway and Wharton—but the *slight* ties of their word and honour would not bind them. They refused to pay a farthing, saying, "*We have done with the business—you and Mr. Towne must pay as well as you can.*"—Not knowing that I had a copy of the original articles of agreement, they were so hardy as to deny that any ever existed; and Mr. Towne frequently told me, with a sneer, that if they ever did exist, I could not prove it.——Both my mother and myself repeatedly wrote to Messrs. Galloway and Wharton, but our applications were in vain—not a line would they write, nor pay a farthing. We then applied, in like manner, to Mr. Towne, who, with a pitiful apéry of his masters, acquainted us, that *he* too could "see no advantage in writing letters," and affected to be equally apprehensive of danger in putting pen to paper. I was, by this means, obliged to pay away almost all the cash I had laid by for the purchase of stock, in order to satisfy the creditors, many of whom, upon a proper representation of the case, behaved with the greatest generosity and humanity, while others, who were under the influence of Messrs. Galloway and Wharton, harrassed me beyond measure. They told me, in general, that my late partners would pay nothing, and as for Mr. Towne, they could only look upon him as my journeyman. In this situation, I was obliged to exert myself to the utmost of my ability, to save my credit, which the conduct of Messrs. Galloway, Wharton, and Towne had greatly impaired. I was not altogether unsuccessful, thro' the readiness of my customers to pay me. I was very ambitious to settle every thing in an honourable manner, as I had occasion to leave the province, and I did not choose to do it under any embarrassment, by whatever means occasioned. Considering Mr. Galloway a more rational man than either Mr. Wharton, or Mr. Towne, I sent him the following letter, viz.

"SIR,

"Mr. Towne having in the most shameful manner violated his engagements to my mother, relative to the power of attorney, and, in effect, refused to do any thing in the affairs of Mr. D—and Mr. C—, though they both make fair and equitable proposals, I must once more (need I say once for all?) trouble you with my earnest request that something may be immediately done by you and Mr. Wharton in those several matters. I have now waited two months for justice to be done me, without seeking relief from any but the parties concerned; and I sincerely hope I shall not, at last, be under the painful necessity

necessity of bringing my copartnership affairs, with my partners, before the bar of justice and the public. I entreat your answer by the bearer, and am, Sir, your humble servant,

Joseph Galloway, Esq;

WILLIAM GODDARD."

Mr. Galloway returned me a verbal answer, that it was his determined resolution to write no letters, that he had not forgot that Governor Franklin's letters were exhibited in a public paper.

The time was now arrived when my business called me to *Providence*—but I was resolved never to leave this province till I had obtained the power of attorney that was unjustly detained from me. My mother advised me to write a polite note, to Mr. *Wharton*, which I did, entreating him to do me the justice to cause the power to be returned, and to remember his promises, respecting the company debts. My mother also wrote to the same purport. Her letter was treated with a contemptuous silence; but I received an abusive message in reply. This was delivered me as I was returning from a gentleman's country seat on the *Moyamensing* road; but before the messenger had finished, I saw Mr. *Wharton's* chariot, or *conveniency*, approach. I knew he was in it, and being fired with resentment at his impudence and injustice, I determined to stop him, if possible, and to duck him in one of the ditches on the road side. I went back to a lane, where I expected he would turn down, and posted myself in a proper manner for his reception; but finding that he had *ladies* with him, I could only tell him that the first time I met him out of the company of the *fair*, I would WRING HIS NOSE. This I distinctly repeated three times. He cry'd out to his servant, "*drive on—drive on I tell thee*,"—and when he had got at a convenient distance, he denounced a threat, and pursued his *flight*. I have been the more particular in my relation of this matter, as Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton* have represented the affair in a false light; but I am able to prove that it happened exactly as I have related. When I got home, I related the adventure to my mother, and sent the following letter, which I hastily wrote, to Mr. *Galloway*:

"SIR,

"When Mr. *Wharton* was at my house, on the 19th of *May*, he promised, as he acted, both for you and himself, on the word and honour of a gentleman, that in case I would amicably settle and cancel all affairs of the partnership, which I then did, you and he would so manage matters, with the creditors of the company, particularly Mr. *D*—and Mr. *C*—, that I (who was only partly concerned) should suffer no manner of inconvenience, or embarrassment therefrom.—After waiting many weeks, (much to my prejudice) no one step has been taken to relieve me, but every possible method made use of to distress me; nor will the *august* Mr. *Wharton* even deign to give an answer to letters, conceived in the civilest terms, if I presume to remind him of his solemn engagements—engagements that would have been held sacred by any person who had a grain of honour, or a single idea of a gentleman. And as from his late fraudulent conduct, in the affair of the power, I have no hopes of obtaining even common justice from him, I must once more trouble you with my earnest request,
that

that not only Mr. D—r's and Mr. C—'s affairs may be somehow immediately settled, according to agreement, but that my papers may be delivered me. All I ask is justice (I neither desire nor expect favour from those whose tender mercies I have found to be cruelty) and if I obtain it without further procrastination, I shall be content, even under the base treatment I have unmeritedly received; but if, on the contrary, I am still put off, and no notice taken of my equitable demands, I shall pursue such measures as I think proper for the preservation of my business and character, the ruin of which seems to be aimed at, not doubting but it would involve my enemies in that infamy with which they have long laboured to overwhelm me. I will, in short, let you know my determination—First I shall apply to council *learned in the law*, to know whether the forcing a man into partnership with me in your place, a man who is not worth a single sou, will screen you from the payment of your own debts and contracts, and whether, by such an artifice, I can be made to discharge all the debts of the company.—For my part, when I take a review of all the transactions past, I am in doubt whether the imposition is greater on the public or myself, and therefore I am resolved to lay a complete state of the case before that tribunal, from the commencement of the *first partnership* to Mr. Wharton's *coup de main*,—the sudden destruction of the articles, and the introduction of Mr. Towne, with a copy of the articles duly authenticated—also remarks—*anecdotes*—*affidavits* of my partners urging our creditors to sue me, to screen themselves—ridiculous accusations—threats to ruin me—cabals held with my journeymen—singular orders respecting my conduct—promises never fulfilled—ungenerous proposals, &c. &c. affording a striking view of *disinterestedness*—*public spirit*—*patriotism*—*justice*—*honour* and *humanity*.—This I will do with the greatest freedom to the parties concerned, and “nothing extenuate, or set down ought in malice.”—I shall also *take the liberty* to publish an advertisement, calling upon all persons indebted to Joseph Galloway, Esq; Thomas Wharton, and William Goddard, PRINTERS, to make immediate payment, as the partnership is now dissolved, the latter being determined to prosecute his business under no other favour and influence than the public's; for that no man could long keep himself or press free with such connexions as I have unfortunately had. I shall also notify the creditors of the said Joseph Galloway, Esq; Thomas Wharton, and William Goddard, to produce their accounts for settlement.—Thus, Sir, have I hastily scrawled over my designs, which I have not done, after the manner of your worthy colleague, to force measures, but as an evidence of fair, open plain dealing. On such an event, I know you would arm yourselves against me—and endeavour to cut me off from the face of *Pennsylvania*—but I am too well acquainted with the discipline of your forces, to be apprehensive of any thing very disastrous to me—yet, nevertheless, I am willing to bury every thing in oblivion, if I can have but *bare justice* done your humble servant,

WILLIAM GODDARD.”

“Joseph Galloway, Esq;”

The next evening, (*Sunday*) Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton*, discovering that I was abroad, paid my mother a visit, and begged her to prevail upon me to proceed no further, and promised that the power should be delivered me, and the company affairs be '*properly managed*.' The next day, the power was delivered up, with confusion of face, to my mother, by Mr. *Towne*, who was *permitted* to relieve me from a debt of Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton*, amounting to about £. 40, which, however, he has never yet discharged. They also left a certain writing at my house, which they called a proper discharge. I did not accept it as such—But I was obliged to take that or none. They echoed their own praise, for doing *all this*, hoping to make people believe that they had done me ample justice:

By a perseverance that would have done me credit with, and have gained me some *quarter* from a *generous enemy*, I removed every embarrassment that arose from my connexions here, and put my affairs upon a respectable footing—But a fresh misfortune arose, which gave my enemies all the pleasures of a brutal triumph, suitable to their dispositions. A demand was, by mistake, made, in the absence of my friend, who was in *Holland*, by his agent, for the money due to him for my materials, upon a supposition that I had made a fortune by my partnership with Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton*. I was thereby in danger of being sued for a sum of money as a book-debt, when I had (voluntarily) given a deed of an estate as security, which, if I had paid the money, could not have been reconveyed to me in the absence of my friend; besides, by taking a security in a deed, the book account was merg'd, and could not, by law, be recovered on account, but must be had on the deed, which was of a higher nature.—This circumstance, added to my other concerns in *New-England*, obliged me to repair thither immediately; and as I expected my friend would arrive before I returned, I was determined to sell my interest at *New-London*, collect my debts in *Rhode Island*, pay for my materials, and bring the remainder of my money here, for the support of my business, while the continual income arising therefrom, would enable me to discharge Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton's* debts, as well as my own. Before I set out, I employed a capable man to manage my business (as an overseer of the printing-house) as I could not place any confidence in Mr. *Towne*, and gave him a power of attorney,* for that purpose; and so determined

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* To all people to whom these presents shall come; William Goddard, of the city of Philadelphia, Printer, sends greeting:

W H E R E A S the printing-business is now carried on in the said city by the said William Goddard, in company with Benjamin Towne, of the said city, Printer, and by articles subsisting between them, the business of printing is to be carried on in the name of William Goddard only, for a certain space of time, in said articles mentioned, which space has not yet expired—And whereas the said William Goddard is obliged to undertake a journey to the government of Rhode-Island, upon very urgent business, which will detain him several weeks, and finds it necessary to substitute some person of ability, diligence and integrity, to manage

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mined was I to get clear of him as soon as I could, that I never, on any occasion, that I remember, united my name with his, under the firm of the partnership. I thought it disgraceful to me. I chose rather to give obligations in my own name, and to be liable to pay, out of my own private purse, all the debts I should contract for the office, than to do business with a tool of Messrs. Galloway and Wharton, one

in his absence the said printing business, which is now under the direction, care and circumspection of the said William Goddard—Now know ye, that the said William Goddard, reposing special trust and confidence in the diligence, integrity and ability of Theophilus Cossart, of the said city, Printer, hath deputed, authorized, impowered, nominated, constituted, appointed, and desired—and by these presents doth depute, authorize, empower, nominate, constitute, appoint and desire the said Theophilus Cossart, in the absence, and until the return of him the said William Goddard from the said government of Rhode-Island, for him the said William Goddard, and in his name and stead to superintend, manage and direct all the concerns in the printing-office in which the said William Goddard, is concerned with Benjamin Towne, as aforesaid, so far as relates to the printing the Pennsylvania Chronicle, and all other printing-business to be done in the said office, in as full a manner as he the said William Goddard, might or could do if he were personally present—And the said Theophilus Cossart, is by these presents, by the said William Goddard, put in full possession of the said printing-office, with all the materials and stock therein, and hereby authorized to receive all letters and news-papers from the post-office, and every thing else belonging to the said William Goddard, the more effectually to enable him the said Theophilus Cossart to prosecute the said printing-business with proper skill and judgment—And alio' the mode of printing the Pennsylvania Chronicle, with the several pieces of intelligence, improvement and entertainment to be weekly published therein, is at present, and for some time to come, will be under the immediate sole direction of the said William Goddard—he, the said Theophilus Cossart, is directed to publish the same in concert and in harmony with the said Benjamin Towne—But if any undue measures shall or may be taken at any time in the absence of the said William Goddard, to suppress the regular publication of the Pennsylvania Chronicle, or to insert any thing therein, contrary to the original free and impartial plan of the said paper, the said Theophilus Cossart is hereby fully authorized to superintend, direct and regularly to publish the said paper, agreeable to the proposals of the said William Goddard, weekly every Monday, AGAINST ALL OPPOSITION. In witness whereof I the said William Goddard, have hereunto set my hand and seal, the sixteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

WILLIAM GODDARD, (L. S.)

Sealed and delivered in
the presence of
SHEPARD KOLLOCK,
THOMAS UPRIKE FOSDICK.

one whom I had taken into my bosom, and who had made me feel the venom of his sting.

I had no sooner left *Philadelphia*, than my enemies very industriously employed themselves in traducing my character, by the most cruel and unjust representations of my conduct and affairs, circulated in malignant whispers here, and by anonymous letters, dispatched by post, into other provinces, where I had lived with reputation, without having a single enemy.

To shew my readers the extreme malice and inhumanity of the men, and that they would stick at nothing, however infamous in its nature, to invade my happiness, and accomplish my ruin, while they could act under a *visor*, and thereby escape detection, need I give any more demonstrative evidence, than a copy of one of their anonymous letters, wrote to a gentleman, whose daughter they only imagined I was under an engagement to?—The discerning reader will perceive, that my dispute with Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton*, and the embarrassments they threw upon me, were made the foundation of that extraordinary letter; and they will as easily discover the author, and his principles, when I tell them that I had, on an accidental interview with the gentleman to whom it was sent, on a former journey, recommended Mr. *Wharton*, as a proper person to transact business on commission, and to whom he might safely send a cargo, &c. by which means Mr. *Wharton* actually gained a considerable sum, and that it was dated near the time I was about to humble his pride, by tumbling him into a ditch. The letter was *verbatim* as follows, *viz.*

“ *Philad: June 28 1769*

“ SIR,

“ It is reported here that Mr. *Godard* the Printer of the *Chronicle* is Courting and likely to be Married to one of your Daughters I am Sr a perfect Stranger to you both but haveing heard of your good Character I think it my duty just to say that its the General Opinion here he was sett up by two of our PRINCIPAL ——— MEN but that this Conduct has been such that they have BROKE † from him—so that he is now sued by his Jourymen and others—in short if Your Daughter marries him she is UNDONE †—this hint will be sufficient for a tender Parent to make Inquirey from—*Its said* he is very plausible but that he is One of the most unhappy and violent Tempers living—— I am Yr Hum. St. ———”

To G—— S—— †

This letter was properly directed, and was stampd at the Post-Office in this city, (30 IV.)

Much as the base author of this letter was mistaken in his information,

* The word gentlemen was here erased.

† See dialogue p. 24.

‡ Ibid. p. 24.

§ Though the style of this letter is manifestly adopted to conceal the author, yet a proper consistency is not preserved to the last, for the writer, in his zeal, forgot to add the gentleman's address, having, on other accounts, no doubt, been used to write without any.

tion, respecting the lady he alludes to, such a letter, on *such a subject*, written to a gentleman of reputation, a friend to me and my family, could not fail of giving me very sensible concern, as I could not, with any propriety, offer to enter into a justification of myself, where perhaps it might have been necessary. Having accidentally heard of it, and the contents, while I was in *Rhode-Island*, and thinking it one of the most singular occurrences that ever had happened in *America*, I communicated it to my mother, as a proof of the unparalleled industry of my enemies. My mother wrote me in answer as follows :

“ MY DEAR SON,

“ I am amazed at what you tell me, respecting an anonymous letter being sent to ———, to injure your reputation.— ’Tis an instance of baseness, and depravity of soul, that shocks me beyond expression. That a man should be guilty of writing what he dares not sign, is a degree of cowardice and meanness that makes the author exceedingly contemptible.—But let it be your consolation—the charges against you are false.—Continue to act uprightly, and this ill-will that you have experienced, will terminate to your advantage in the end, to the confusion of your enemies.—Put on good resolutions, and look up to a gracious God, to enable you to perform and persevere.—As to your dispute with Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton*, you settled all matters between you, to the satisfaction of all parties, as I thought, I am sure it was to mine, without any quarrel or passion.—As to your journeymen suing you, I know of but one, and he was hired by Mr. *Wharton*, and you said he ought to pay him; but as he worked in your office, he sued you.—Let revenge, ill-will, and all such ignoble passions, that live and subsist in such diabolical natures, be forever put far from you and me; and while your enemies torment themselves, by indulging such shameful, wicked and scandalous tempers, let us act with a spirit of love, and pity those who are making themselves work for repentance.

“ Now you have done with your old partners, it is in your power to establish your credit here, which will increase your interest and happiness. I have acquired such a knowledge of your affairs, that I see clearly how to gain you a glorious independance. It must be by following the advice I have always given you, to pursue virtue, and nobly refuse to publish all virulent pieces in your paper. Good men, of all denominations, would applaud you, and you would certainly preserve the esteem and interest of the FRIENDS, a peaceable people, whose principles lead them to abhor all malice and rancour against their fellow men, and they would not wink at it, even in the supposed author of the anonymous letter.—I am, with fervent wishes for your spiritual and temporal felicity, your affectionate mother,

SARAH GODDARD.”

A friend of mine in *New England* offered to be concerned with me, if he could purchase *Towne's* right. We both set out together, in *September* last, for this place, and, on our arrival, made a proposal to him, to give the same that he had engaged to give, payable in
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the same way, provided Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton* would accept our bonds in the room of his. — Mr. *Towne*, after consulting his patrons, refused, saying his share was worth £. 1000—but as I wanted to get him out of the office, he would sell for £. 526, in case he was left at liberty to set up immediately, and take the government's business, which he said he was sure Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton* would give him, and what other business he could get, out of the office. This was so unreasonable, that I advised my friend not to treat any further with him; and after I had removed every difficulty that my enemies had thrown in my way, I sat off again, with my friend, to complete my business in *Providence*, &c. At this place I collected 600 dollars, which I devoted principally to the support of my business here, and actually supplied it with every sheet of paper, and indeed every thing else used therein, and had less assistance from my partner, than what I might have had from a common journeyman.

My business was a good deal interrupted, and the credit of the *Chronicle* lessened, thro' the low artifices of my partner. To prove this, I have a cloud of witnesses—But, thro' the indefatigable industry and vigilance of my family, he was counteracted in his endeavours to get the whole business into his own hands. I had one book on which there were outstanding debts to the amount of near £. 2000. This he wanted to carry off. My sister suspecting his designs, from his behaviour, took particular care to carry it out of my counting-room, every night, and lock it up. This offended Mr. *Towne* so much, that while she was directing the news-papers to our country customers, he suddenly snatched the list from before her, which he detained, to the great injury of the business, till my return. This occasioned the papers to be very irregularly sent, as my sister was obliged to make use of an old imperfect book that was accidentally preserved.

My friend, to whom I was indebted, not arriving, I could only bargain away my estate, without being able to give a deed, I therefore, in *December*, sat out on my return home, and arrived at *New-York* about the first of *January*, where I found a letter from my mother, of which the following is an extract, viz.

"I am sensibly affected with all your unhappiness. Your enemies have spared no pains to ruin you—and grief has sunk my spirits, for your sake, by such a scene of misfortunes, that I know not how to express myself. —I can only hope, that you will bear up under them, not only like a man but like a christian, which would take off much of their weight, and give you more contentment than is ever to be found in ill-gotten wealth—Remember that true saying—'It is a more certain sign of a great mind to bear sufferings patiently, than to be a conqueror.' I can give you this consolation, however, that your *Chronicle* has daily new subscribers, and well conducted, would handsomely support two families. I shall exert myself to preserve its credit, and with your assistance it will revive and flourish. — Sell your estate, if possible, if you let it go lower than the value, pay off Mr. —, and return, with all expedition, to your business. —I daily mourn for your hard fate, and while I live, which cannot be long, I shall be striving to promote your interest here, as a proof of my affection
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for you, and in return for the love and compassion you have manifested for your ancient and tender mother,

Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1769.

S. GODDARD."

The next day, after the receipt of the above, while I was anticipating the pleasure of a happy sight of my friends, I received the following melancholy intelligence, of the death of my mother, from a lady who is an ornament to her sex, which happened *suddenly*, on the fifth of *January*:

"SIR,

" 'Tis with pain I take the pen to inform you (what your sister has not spirits to do) that your dear parent is no more. Your sister thinks it absolutely necessary that you should be here before the expiration of the third year of the *Chronicle*, as Mr. Towne insists on carrying on a paper in his own name, which probably your being here might prevent. She has, by advise of her friends, taken out a letter of administration, to prevent any other persons taking the affairs into their hands. I advise you to come with all haste. I have only time to add, that I am yours, &c.

Jan. —, 1770.

I sat out immediately, with a heavy heart, and arrived to the infinite surprise and chagrin of Messrs. Galloway, Wharton and Towne, who had given out that I could come here no more—that I owed large sums all over the world—that the *Chronicle* would soon appear in the name of the latter—and that '*every face in my house should be changed.*' Nothing could exceed their exultation on the pleasing idea of the expected revolution.

As soon as the unfortunate event of my mother's death took place, my inhuman partner behaved in the most outrageous manner, swore that he would print the paper in his own name, entered my house where my mother lay a corpse, and in a menacing manner insulted my sister in her distress, swearing by G—d, that he would have the books. The company present expressed their horror and astonishment at such unparalleled brutality—and advised my sister, by no means, to deliver the books to him, but to take out a letter of administration, and detain every thing in her hands till I arrived. This she punctually performed, with a spirit and address that does her honour.

I must not here omit an anecdote, as a proof of Mr. Galloway's generosity, benevolence and goodness of heart. On the death of my mother, he paid my sister a visit; and after condoling with her for the great loss she had sustained, for which he expressed the utmost concern, (though he and his colleague, by their injustice towards me, had been a means of bringing her grey hairs with sorrow to the grave) he pulls a paper from his pocket, containing an estimate of the value of my business, and by a false view of it, endeavoured to prevail on my sister to sell it for a trifle; for says he, "your brother will not, he cannot return here—you have no friends here—you would live much happier in *New-England*—and may make something for yourself by a sale of this interest. You shall be paid annually a certain sum to be agreed on." My sister saw his baseness, and that he was a man who could

could smile with a dagger in his hand, told him that she knew the business was very valuable, and that she should listen to no such proposals. To this she generously added, that although by the sudden death of my mother, one half of the interest became hers, by law, yet she would give it all up to me, as it was designed for me. Mr. Galloway represented it a *losing business*, and was so kind as to wish to take it off my hands, to carry it on himself, to prevent my being a further sufferer. I have it not in my power, on this occasion, to make him a suitable return for his *benevolence*; it must therefore, like his other virtue, be its own reward.——After all this *kindness* and *generosity*, this *jewel of a man*, finding my sister deaf to his council, came no more to shew his *friendship* and *regard*—but set his *tools* and *emissaries* to work, to blast my reputation, and ruin my interest in this province.——This is Mr. Galloway, Gentlemen and Ladies!—How do ye like him?

Upon a full discovery of Mr. Towne's villainy, I judged it necessary to insert an advertisement in the next *Chronicle*, that was published after my return, that the public might know it, and to apologize for my absence. This was so opposite to the *intelligence* he had whispered about, that he said my apology was derogatory to his honour. He therefore objected to its being printed in the *Chronicle*. I insert a copy of it here, and appeal to the reader, whether there is the least appearance of a design to injure him.* My apprehensions on account

* Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1770.

WILLIAM GODDARD, the establisher of the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, and UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER, having carried on the printing-business for several years in a distant province, and being desirous to close his affairs there, in order to serve his customers here, more to their and his own satisfaction, hath been necessarily detained from hence, from time to time, for the greatest part of the year past—and he hopes his kind customers will candidly consider this, and excuse any defects and inaccuracies they may have observed in this third volume, as well as the want of that entertaining variety, which they might have expected from his ingenious correspondents, many of whose favours have been omitted by means of his absence, and the indisposition of a dear parent lately deceased. He begs leave to assure his customers, and the public in general, that he is now determined to attend his business in person, and to devote his whole time and attention to their service, and, in a particular manner, to render the CHRONICLE worthy of their further patronage and regard, by the insertion of the most valuable moral, historical, political, and entertaining pieces, and the freshest and most important intelligence from all quarters of the globe.—He acknowledges, with a grateful heart, the many favours he hath received from the public; and, in return, he intended to have made considerable improvements in his paper, agreeable to his late proposals; but he has hitherto been prevented from giving that evidence of his gratitude, by the non-importation agreement of the merchants, it being impossible to procure the necessary articles from England, particularly paper, without counteracting the patriotic designs of that respectable body, which he hath carefully avoided, although he could have imported in a manner highly advantageous of his private interest, without violating any of his own engagements. The same cause now induces him to print the Chronicle on a smaller paper than usual, (the same size, however, of the Gazette, Journal, &c.) for

count of the expected suit, by the agent of my absent friend, were not at an end; and thinking if I was arrested for such a large sum, at that crisis, it might prove ruinous to me, I judged it prudent to make overtures to the Gentleman, who made the demand upon me, before I ran any risks. This was the only debt that ever put me in personal danger, and the case was attended with peculiar circumstances in my favour. — My enemies had made themselves acquainted with this affair, no doubt by means of my mother's and my own private letters, which were intercepted and broken open, so that all my private affairs became known to those who were endeavouring to destroy my fairest hopes in life, and gave them an opportunity to wound me, before I could put myself in a posture of defence. Two letters, one from, and the other to, my mother, were accidentally found in Mr. Towne's apartment, broken open, where he had concealed them for months, in a repository of his own. — This was judged an excellent opportunity to destroy me. The plan was fixed at once, and Mr. Towne was to be the traitor. He therefore neglects finishing the *Chronicle*, in order to bring me to the office; and the late publication he could, as he had often done, impute to me; and if I came to finish it, as he expected, he could bring the sheriff upon me, and the point would be settled; and he could take possession of the office, in behalf of his masters, and fix their standard there. About 3 o'clock, Monday afternoon, finding Mr. Towne absent, and the *Chronicle* not published, I went into the office, and soon put it in a way of publication. In the mean time, Mr. Towne comes to the door, which was fastened, in order to keep out the people, who were continually coming for the paper. Finding me there, he goes to the German church, where the sheriff was attending a funeral. He there hung over the pew door, in which the sheriff sat, till the solemn service was ended, then followed him to the edge of the grave, and after the corpse was deposited, this perfidious man whispered the sheriff in the ear — "Don't you want to see Mr. Goddard? I will, if you please, take you to him!" The sheriff said he wanted to speak with me, on some business, and went with him to the office. Mr. Towne suddenly bursts open

since the agreement took place, he has been obliged to pay an extravagant price for the large paper, at least nine shillings in a ream more than is given by any other publisher of news-papers in this province, which is really too heavy an expence for a paper at so small a price as ten shillings per annum. — This, he persuades himself, will be considered a sufficient apology for the allegation, as well as for delaying the complete execution of his new plan. By a repeal of the revenue act, this country shall be relieved from its present burthens. — He takes occasion at this time to mention, that by the death of his mother, who had a share in the *Chronicle*, his sister, Mary Catherine Goddard, is now interested therein, in company with himself and partner; and while he treats a continuance of the public favour, in behalf of the company, he earnestly requests all those who are indebted for the *Chronicle*, advertisements, &c. to make immediate payment, which is become absolutely necessary to enable him to settle a company concern, as well as for the due prosecution of the business in future. — He flatters himself his benefactors, especially those in the country, and provinces adjacent, whom

bursts open the door and says—" *There he is, Mr. Redman!* While this gentleman was going toward the fire, Mr. Towne snatches up the form that I had been preparing, and which I had just left, (to wait on a gentleman of my acquaintance, at my dwelling-house) and ran off with it, and, as I understand, put it in the possession of the Junco, who lay on their arms all that night. My people thinking that Mr. Towne acted by legal authority did not oppose him.—The sheriff soon went home. My sister waited on him, to know wherefore he took away my materials. He behaved with the humanity and politeness of a christian and a gentleman, assured my sister he had no hand in it, and laid open the treachery of my partner, declaring, if he knew where to find him, he would recover the form, if possible. He seemed to entertain a proper idea of this unjustifiable proceeding. My sister then asked him, whether he had any demands upon me; he said he had nothing but a bill of cost, which had occurred (by means of Mr. Towne, and his patrons) in my absence.—This was immediately discharged—And as my sister was administratrix to my mother's estate, she thought proper to advertise the city of Mr. Towne's conduct. This alarmed the *fugitive* so much, that he came to my sister, and said—" *For God's sake, suppress the advertisement, and I will bring back the form.—It has played the devil with me.*"—This was done, and the paper was published.

I took an opportunity to tell him, that his behaviour was such, that nothing but a respect to the memory of my mother, who was a lover of peace, prevented my chastising him as he deserved. His conscience dictating to him that he had acted a detestable part, which was discoverable in his very countenance, he then insisted on a *dissolution of the partnership*. Pleased with his demand, I told him if he would pay up his arrearages, and indemnify me from Messrs. Galloway and Warton's part of the company debts, I would do it directly, and would then give him what his share was really worth, if we could agree on terms of payment. But he would have the articles *first* destroyed, and *then* would settle accounts!—I could not consent to so preposterous a mode of doing business, I therefore left him to follow the dictates of his masters' and his own *evil genius*, and went on with my business, as if there was no such man as Mr. Towne upon earth. He, however soon called my attention to him; for, *by favour of the night*, he carried off another form, in order to force a compliance with *his mode* of settlement. I had now got a suspension of the expected process against me, till the arrival of my friend from abroad, so that I could, without fear, hunt the *fugitive*. I soon found him, concealed in a garret, and upon my representing to him the impropriety of his behaviour, and the danger of a prosecution or a *broken head*, added to the advice of several gentlemen, who declared that my proposals were fair and equitable, and that he would injure himself, he delivered it up. Determined he should

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whom he has it not in his power to wait upon personally, will readily comply with his request, by getting some of their friends, or the merchants they deal with, to pay off their accounts, which tho' but small, yet, by being all collected together, will be of great service to himself, as well as to the persons with whom he is connected in business.

not serve me such a trick a third-time, I fix'd a proper trap for him—but he escaped it by altering his plan of operations. His next attempt was more dishonourable than the last. Being arrested for a sum of money, he offers his creditor a bond and judgment, payable in one week, or one day, provided he would attach my printing-office as his property, and let his person be safe. This he judged was an effectual way to harass me, as I should be obliged to enter into a lawsuit, or have my business stopped. But this creditor, being a man of honour, and possessor of the *feelings of humanity*, told him that he would *lose the whole debt*, before he would be guilty of so vile an action. He was about doing the same to another—and actually gave a bond, and bill of sale of one half of the materials to the gentleman whom he had engaged to pay the £. 40, mentioned in p. 41. He even brought the gentleman into the office to take possession of them, that they might be taken out of my hands, advertised and sold, to the ruin of my credit and business. I then was obliged to use all the art in my power. I acquainted the gentleman that there was nothing in my house at Mr. Towne's disposal, and that I would convince him of it if he would call upon me another time. If he had any interest in company with me, there was no known criterion to distinguish his particular part, and it would be unjust, to the last degree, to take and sell my types, to get at what was conveyed to him by Mr. Towne, for a malicious wicked purpose. My office being detached from my place of abode, and subject, in my absence, to the inroads of my enemies, I was advised, on this occasion, immediately to take all the printing materials under my own roof, where I could go on without interruption. This I did at noon-day, before the face of my dastardly partner, who trembled like an aspen leaf; run about, from square to square, making a heavy complaint; and indeed gave every alarm in his power, except ringing the fire bell. I coolly gave him the reasons of my conduct, and that tho' I was determined no longer to submit to his interruptions; yet, if he had a *stomach to his work*, which he had lost some time before, under an idea that it was a disgrace for a master-printer to work, he should have egress and regress, and all the advantage of the books that an *honest man* could desire; but that I would not suffer them to be taken out of the office, on any pretence whatever.—

Poor Towne was now in great perplexity. His guilt and his pride would not permit him to accept of my offer. He therefore entirely abandons the printing-office, and has ever since, above six months, been employed in picking up, by *deceit and collusion*, small sums of money due to me here and there, for which he renders no account, and in defaming my character. His malice carried him to the houses of almost every person with whom I had dealings, in order to induce them to sue me for whatever sums I might owe. He succeeded but with one ignorant man; the rest despised him; told him that they knew him not; that they never should have thought of asking him for any part of my debts, and that they doubted not but I would pay them with honour.

The 19th of May, agreeable to the articles, Mr. Towne had a right

right to demand a settlement of accounts. I prepared myself for him; but he did not make his appearance. About the last of this month, my friend, to whom I was indebted for my materials, gave me notice of his arrival. In consequence of which, I went to *New-England*, sold my estate, and paid him to his satisfaction; who, on hearing of the treatment I had met with, and the unlucky circumstances which had occurred, generously returned part of the money, to enable me to preserve myself from the persecution of my enemies.

Upon my return, I found my enemies had not been idle. A worthless man, to whom I owed *forty shillings* for labour, was, by *some means*, INDUCED to swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I had gone off to defraud my creditors, and to bring in an account for *ten pounds* against me, whereby he got out a domestic attachment, in order to call in all to whom I was indebted, and effect my ruin. A gentleman of credit in this city, discovered the plot, and gave notice to my sister, who instantly sent the money to the sheriff—and on my return, I waited on him, produced a true state of the case, and the man was obliged to settle with me agreeable thereto, so that I received the greatest part of the money again. This poor wretch, who took the oath, was soon thrown into gaol, and my resentment is changed into pity and compassion for his doubly unhappy condition.

As Mr. *Towne* neglected to call upon me for the settlement of accounts, some time in *June*, I applied to him for that purpose. He knew he was considerably in arrear to me, and apprehended that I should sue him and throw him into gaol, as he actually told me. To be before-hand with me, he gets out a writ against me, which was served upon me while I was requesting him to settle accounts. I was held to bail in the sum of £. 500, on a plea that I hold the covenants, &c. with him made. Sensible that this was a stratagem of *Galloway* and *Wharton*, to save their £. 526, which they have entirely lost, in my opinion, by their endeavours to ruin me, I was under no concern, but went away and gave bail; and I am persuaded whenever it is tried by a jury, which I intend it shall be, that I may have the satisfaction of confronting Messrs. *Galloway*, *Wharton* and *Towne*, before the public. I shall have it in my power to prove, by undeniable testimony, the injuries I have received; and I doubt not but I shall obtain such a verdict as will reflect no dishonour upon my reputation.

My enemies finding that I could get bail for so large a sum, were much surprised. What step to take next they were at a loss. They concluded, at last, to endeavour to alarm the fears of my customers, by a publication that should, by implication, affect my credit; so that, by that means, my customers would not pay me for the *Chronicle*, &c. and my finances would be exhausted, and I should at last fall a prey to them. In consequence of this, an advertisement appears in the *Pennsylvania Journal* of the 12th of *July* last, which laid me under the disagreeable necessity to reply, in order to prevent unfavourable impressions on the minds of my friends and customers. These advertisements I think proper to insert here, in order to lay open the whole process.

From the *Pennsylvania Journal*, of July 12, 1770.
WHEREAS a partnership was some time ago entered into between *William Gaddard* and *Benjamin Towne*, which, on experiment, is found to be inconvenient, I, the said *Benjamin Towne*, do therefore, for legal as well as expedient considerations decline the connexion, and desire that no person in future will rely on my credit as a partner in their contracts and dealings with the said *William Gaddard*.

And whereas a person is appointed, on behalf of the principal creditors of the press to receive so much of the subscription money due from the inhabitants of the city and districts for the *Chronicle*, as will discharge his debt, the said *Benjamin Towne* therefore can only desire the subscribers for the said paper, in other places, to pay their subscription money to him (at *Mrs. Mather's* in Second-street, near Christ-Church) as he has been a considerable sufferer by the partnership, and only wishes to have the company's debts paid.

From the *Pennsylvania Journal*, of July 26, 1770.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1770.
IT has been my great misfortune to be concerned in business, for some time past, with a very unworthy man under the name of *Benjamin Towne*, formerly a journeyman in my office, a person very little known here, till he was drawn from obscurity to be made the scape-goat of his superiors, to bear off their iniquity.

Had I not fatally experienced in him a total want of that honour and veracity, which alone can distinguish the good man from the villain, the man of merit from the underserving, I should really be astonished at the matchless effrontery of the foregoing advertisement; but when I consider his repeated base violation of his word and honour, his continually divulging the important secrets of my business to two party men, who would sacrifice even their native country, to gratify an enormous lust of power, under whose banners he has enlisted himself; his attempt to defraud an ancient gentlewoman, his brutality and ungentlemanlike behaviour in my family, and the vile calumnies he has propagated against me, in low malignant whispers, added to that flagrant breach of trust, the opening and suppressing private letters entrusted to his care, my surprise is wholly absorbed in the indignation I feel for such superlative prostitution, such an entire departure from those sacred laws of honour and justice, which are the strongest bands of civil society. — Notwithstanding I have now a fair opportunity of shewing the world the cruel treatment I have met with from *Mr. Towne*, and his two patrons, yet as our dispute is of such a nature, as must ere long bring it before a court of judicature, where I flatter myself I shall be allowed a fair and candid hearing, and have an opportunity to lay open all the secret villainy that hath been practised towards me, from the violating private letters to the writing and circulating others without signature, to murder my reputation, I am not disposed to enter into a paper war with *Mr. Towne*; for I do not think it just to endeavour to anticipate the judgment of those before whom the case may come in a judicial way, by premature publications — and my sole aim, on this occasion, is, to shew the folly and extreme malice of *Mr. Towne's* present advertisement. Besides, were it necessary to lay a complete state of the case before the public, I should only consider *Mr. Towne* as the *Jackall* to other animals, who are now lying in wait to seize on me their devoted prey. The whole, however will hereafter appear, even if I were sure *Jack Retort*, *Levi Tabor*, *Americanus*, and the whole pack should be let loose upon me.

After this insatiated man had in vain exerted himself to destroy my business, that he might rise on its ruin, by a long variety of low detestable artifices,

artifices, to interrupt and defeat the industry of my family, particularly in stopping the regular publication of the *Chronicle*, by carrying off, under cover of the night, the forms as they stood composed and corrected for the press, as also the lists of the customers, &c. which last he *basely* snatched from the hands of my sister, and ran off with them; and finding himself stopt in his career, in such a manner, that he had not spirit and resolution to withstand, with chagrin and despair he abandoned the office in February last; ever since which, he has concealed his lodgings so effectually, that even the TAX-GATHERERS have not been able to find out his retreat. He has indeed frequently made *excursions* abroad; and because I could not permit him to overthrow the business, by carrying off the books, for the emolument of himself and ——— and ——— (who have overreached themselves in their negotiations with him) he tells a lamentable tale, which sounds harsh to those who are ignorant of the true state of matters, that he has been arbitrarily deprived of his PROPERTY—when it is an indubitable truth, that he has never been denied the free use of the books, &c. where they ought to be used, and where there was any safety in entrusting them into his hands. The propriety of this caution will further appear, when it is considered, that the late Mrs. Goddard's interest would have greatly suffered by a loss of the books and papers, she having joined in a bond with Mr. Towne, with a view of serving him as well as me, for the payment of a considerable sum of money, without having any consideration, or any other security than the possession of the books, &c. which, on her death, fell, of course into the hands of her heirs, who are determined to discharge her contracts, as well as *their own*, in the most honourable manner, of which all persons concerned may have a satisfactory assurance, on an application at my house and *Essex-street*.

It is a fact indisputable, that when Mr. Towne joined me, he had not a single shilling, but what he drew from my pocket—that he paid nothing to those whose right he bought, it being stipulated, that they should receive their pay from him in printing work, which they were to furnish—that he has not, during our connexion, advanced Thirty Pounds towards the support of the house, or provided it with a single sheet of paper, or any other kind of stock; and it is by no means probable that his credit could procure any, when he had no other resource for subsistence money but the Printing Office—and that I have borne the weight of almost all the company debts—without any real aid from him or those men, who, by a mean subterfuge, threw *their debts* on my shoulders. *Stoggo that I won*.

There is an absurd ambiguity in the advertisement in question, when, if the author had been actuated by justice, he might have spoken boldly out. It however, in a manner, discovers that the design was only to lessen my credit amongst my customers.—It has somewhere been justly observed, that in such performances, where scandal was the object, dark phrases are to be studied, and a confused description will be frequent, with a perplexity of expressions between saying what the writer's candour will not let him withhold, and withholding what his fear will not let him speak out. I think it necessary to explain it. Mr. Towne found himself detected and defeated in his base manœuvres to avail himself of my absence in a distant province, and an unfortunate event in my family, to get the whole business, that I had, at a very great expence, established, into his own hands, therefore *very justly* observed, that the partnership “has been found, in EXPERIMENT, to be a *convenient* action when it would most assuredly have been very *inconvenient* to any *honest* industrious man. To shew his wonderful sagacity, he adds, “I therefore decline the connexion”—as if a many tender articles of agreement, could at any time violate them from motives of *convenience*. He then modestly desires no-

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body to "rely on *his credit* as a partner, in their contracts and dealings with me." It is to be lamented that any man will take so much pains to make himself contemptible, for the small gratification of being considered *one week* a man of consequence. Had he dispassionately considered his own real situation, he must have known that all his boasted credit could only exist till the periodical return of the next *Journal* or *Gazette*: For I can, at any time, make it appear, that this vain boaster is now in arrear to me nearly to the amount of £. 200—and that he has now no other support than the picking up small sums of money, due to the company—for which he gives no credit; except he now and then receives a *discur*, which I believe to be small enough, from the *benovolent* and *upright* DUUMVIRATE. I can safely say, I never asked for or received any credit on this man's account, or entertained an idea of such a thing—and while I heartily second his request, that nobody would rely on *his credit*, &c. I congratulate him on his apparent safety. For my part, I only desire to be equally safe with regard to him.

His assertion, that "a person is appointed by the *principal Creditors*† of the press to receive so much of the subscription money due from the inhabitants of the city and districts, for the *Chronicle*, as will discharge *his debt*," I do hereby solemnly declare to be an *absolute falsehood*, which I stand ready to make appear. As to his request to the subscribers "*in other places*", to pay *him*, it is too ridiculous to deserve notice; for I am confident no man of common discernment would pay money to a FUGITIVE, who holds no ties of honour or contracts binding, but such as are *convenient* to his own purposes, and who has not a book or account, whereby he could ascertain a debt, or give the proper credit. The books, &c. are in my possession, and whenever my customers, (a continuance of whose favours I earnestly request) find it convenient to pay for the paper, I should be glad they would call upon me for that purpose, when they shall have credit on the books, and proper receipts.

Upon the whole, though Mr. Towne is not entitled to my esteem and confidence, yet he has a right to justice, and he shall have it to all intents and purposes; and I now call upon him to *appear*, and settle his accounts, agreeable to the articles, and if he cannot pay his arrearages, I will take the security of his patrons—for I should be rejoiced when I can be "*legally*" relieved from the dishonour and slavery of such a connexion; upon which happy event, I shall not forget my promises to the Public, of improving the *Chronicle*, in return for the indulgence and favour they have shewn their grateful obliged humble servant,

WILLIAM GODDARD.

Soon after the appearance of my advertisement, Mr. Galloway sent in the following account, and demanded payment, with a threat to sue me if I did not comply.——As I never had any dealings with Mr.

† Upon the first appearance of Mr. Towne's advertisement, he was charged with the falseness of this assertion, by a person well acquainted with our affairs. Alarmed at this sudden detection, he flies to the printer, and gets an alteration made, whereby he hopes to obviate the charge of falseness in this particular instance, by reducing it to a malicious misrepresentation and imposition—for which I am willing he should have due credit.—From the extraordinary movements of the jinto, at this warm season of the year, and the borrowing and lending dictionaries, and the humble attempt at scurrility, it is given out, that they are manufacturing a piece that will outdo their usual outdoings; therefore I think proper to reserve myself for stating this matter, &c. till I see their performance.—It is said Mr. T—— is to father it.

Mr. *Strahan*. and my partnership with *Towne* must have been unknown to him, and he was Mr. *Galloway's* correspondent, I query whether or no this account was not *manufactured* by Mr. *Galloway*, in his own office, from the one Mr. *Strahan* sent him, wherein he was himself made debtor.

Dr. WILLIAM GODDARD and BENJAMIN TOWNE,

To WILLIAM STRAHAN, Cr.

April 16, 1768. Paid for <i>Chronicles</i> , as per receipts,	£. 3 : 15 : 6
For <i>Chronicles</i> from January 5, 1768,	
to January 5, 1770, as per receipts	8 : 8 : 0
from the post office,	
To London <i>Chronicles</i> , from February	
23, 1767, to January 1, 1770, sent	8 : 18 : 6
by Mr. <i>Nicholl</i> ,	
To Lloyd's do. from do. to do.	8 : 18 : 6
To 2 <i>Gent. Mag.</i> from do. to do.	1 : 18 : 0
To 2 London do. from do. to do.	1 : 18 : 0
To 2 <i>Univ. Mag.</i> from do. to do.	1 : 18 : 0
Coffee-house charges with the above,	3 : 3 : 0

£. 38 : 17 : 6

I sent a lad to Mr. *Galloway*, with a written message, that *I should be glad to converse with him on business*. He said he would not—he had *no business with me*. I then sent to know, as he had *no business with me*, why he sent in an account against me. He said he had paid the money in *England*, and would be repaid. I gave myself no further trouble about the matter, and am determined never to pay a farthing of it, until Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton* step forth and discharge their debts, when I shall willingly pay one half of that account.

My advertisement, I understand, so galled the JUNTO, that an extraordinary council was called, at the *theatre of scandal*, where, after some debate, it was VOTED and RESOLVED, that a second *“bumble attempt at scurrility”* should be made, as nothing had ever served their purpose so well as the first. Each one was to make an essay, and produce his performance at the next meeting. This, it is said, was done; but alas! when they convened again, and each man's labours had been read, it was impossible to connect or bind their scandalous anecdotes together, without using such a number of the WITHs, that their *favorite author*, JACK RETORT, mentions, as would make their work look *bungling*. After some intestine broils, each one being tenacious of his own performance, it was judged most for the advantage of the *common cause*, to burn this sarrago of nonsense and scurrility, and appoint a select committee to draw up another; which being done, accordingly, an advertisement appears, after a while, addressed to the Public, more particularly to the kind customers of the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, &c. printed in hand-bills, and afterwards inserted in the *Pennsylvania Journal*, under the name of *Benjamin Towne*, in which my enemies have set no boundaries to their malice—

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They have not only sported with my calamities, in the most inhuman manner, and given the most invidious turn to every thing that has occurred—but invented abundance of the most abominable and malicious falsehoods—ABSOLUTE FALSEHOODS, WITHOUT THE LEAST FOUNDATION IN TRUTH. In the language of a worthy writer, I ask, —What punishment is severe enough to inflict on that wretch, who in violation of every law of society, in despite of honour, truth, and justice, sacrifices all mankind to the licentious scandal of his tongue and pen, and at every blast of his foul breath, and every dash of his pen, would make a reputation die?

My business requiring my almost constant personal attendance, I cannot follow them thro' all their meanders of scurrility, nor do strict justice to their characters, by unfolding to the world every instance of their injustice; yet a regard to my own reputation, impels me to make some few observations upon this performance which has been ushered into the world under the name of *Benjamin Towne*, tho' I hope I have said enough already to invalidate every thing he has said against me.

He sets out with a *foolish* charge against me, and calls upon me to defend myself, that I am of a *hot* and *combustible* temper and a *choleric* disposition. He might, with equal propriety, have called me to the bar of the public for having a *longer nose* than he has. I should, in such a case, be obliged to plead *guilty*; but I should undoubtedly obtain the favour of the court, if I could prove, as I think I can, that I refused to follow the example of my accuser, of being LED BY THE NOSE. It is not a man's warmth of disposition, that renders him by any means criminal, and accountable to the public, but for acts of imprudence arising therefrom; and I am confident Mr. *Towne* cannot shew any such act, that can possibly entitle me to such a character, unless detesting fraud, and holding the authors (no better than pickpockets) up to view, and chastising insolence, injustice and brutality, will fix it upon me. In such a view of the matter, I don't know but I may be a little *combustible* and *choleric*; and I believe the most rigid devotee upon earth, situated as I have been, would have shewn some warmth of temper, and been a little *choleric* too, as Mr. *Towne* is made to express himself—and whenever a villain attempts my honour or purse, I believe I shall always shew that I am made of such materials as will TAKE FIRE, and shall think it no disgrace if Mr. *Towne*, or his masters, cry out, that I am *combustible* and *choleric*. Such a character, however, as Mr. *Towne* means to give me, is entirely repugnant to my natural disposition, which is well known to a numerous and respectable acquaintance in several provinces, particularly in *N. York*, *Rhode-Island*, and *Connecticut*, to the two former of which I have been importuned to return, and set up my business. The following letter, signed by the Honourable DANIEL JENCKES, and JOHN COLE, Esqrs, with other gentlemen of reputation in *Providence*, urging my return to that place, where I have lived with the greatest satisfaction, will shew that they think differently of me there; and I hope my publishing it here will not be thought vain or impertinent.

“ SIR,

"Sir,

"The particular esteem and friendship which we have for you, makes us regret your absence; but when we consider the loss of you as a printer, we cannot but expostulate with you on that subject.

"We have been, and still are of opinion, that this town, regarding it in its situation, and the various lights in which a man of business might view it, would afford a very comfortable prospect to a young man of your occupation, in his settlement among us.

"You may be assured, that from the knowledge we have of your expertness in the printing-business, we should prefer you, as our printer, to any other person; exclusive of the other favourable impressions you have made upon us, during the course of your residence here.

"We very much deplore the discontinuance of a public paper, in this town, especially at a time when that machine is become necessary for the retention of our rights, by explaining to the people the nature of them, and sounding an alarm when they are in danger.—We make no doubt but a suitable number of good subscribers might be procured, and no press in *America* could more easily be furnished with stock, as the paper-mill is got to work.

"In this situation of the town, with respect to the printing-business, we should be much obliged to you for a declaration of your intent, in regard to the reviving your business here, to the end, that if you should altogether decline it (which we hope will not be the case) we might be free to make application to some other printer, which, in such case, we shall do in justice to ourselves.

"The foregoing letter is agreeable to the sentiments of all the gentlemen of the town, with whom we have conversed on the subject, although signed only by Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servants,

Daniel Jenckes, John Cole, S. Downer, Nathan Angell, John Updike, Nicholas Brown, Hayward Smith, Ebenezer Thompson, John Jenckes, James Angell, Moses Brown, Job Smith, Jonathan Ballan, Joseph Lawrence, John Nash, James Arnold, John Brown, Joseph Brown, Samuel Nightingale, jun. Joseph Russel."

"Mr. WILLIAM GODDARD."

Mr. Towne says, no motive could have induced him to publish his libel, but that of justifying *his character*. The fallacy of this must be evident, as he slides over the criminal charges I brought against him, and begins to recriminate upon me; as if his alledging any thing to my disadvantage, could justify him for a violation of the laws of honour, justice, and humanity.

His assertions and insinuations that I owed him £.65:7:5; that he was importuned to join me; that he made the least objection thereto on any account whatever; that he became bound for me; or that he advanced or contributed any thing, by credit, or otherwise, in any shape whatever, for my relief or benefit, I do hereby solemnly declare to be *absolute falsehoods*. On the contrary—he was *crowded* upon me by the persecution of Messrs. Galloway and Wharton, who wanted a representative of themselves, or a proper tool to serve their purposes, that he came in with the *utmost* eagerness, observing at the

time that I had always treated him in the politest manner, and that he did not doubt but we should agree; that he never put in any stock, but deceived me with a plausible story, that he should soon put in his types, and £. 300 in cash, which proved an imposition, and that he never advanced twenty shillings (I once said thirty pounds) that I believe he could justly call his own, for the prosecution of the business, as I continually discover his receiving money, and giving his receipts under the firm of *Goddard and Towne*, of which he gives no account, that I may give the proper credit in the books.

With regard to the regular publication of the *Chronicle*, in my absence or presence, I never was indebted to the industry, capacity, or fidelity of Mr. *Towne*, tho' he claims the merit of it, for his genius was unequal to the management of any great concern; and after he became my partner, and I discovered his principles and connexions, I never placed any confidence in him; but always left my directions with a man of greater ability, to whose fidelity and zeal for my interest, added to the assistance of other faithful people, I am indebted for the regular publication of the *Chronicle*, amidst the difficulties thrown in the way by Mr. *Towne* and his masters. He says that the *Chronicle* seldom came out till *Tuesday*, before he became a partner. If this was true, as it is not, there having never been but one instance of its being published on *Tuesday*, and that arose from an extraordinary occurrence, it must reflect great discredit upon him, as he was then a journeyman, employed on the *Chronicle*, at near £. 90 per annum; tho' I now think it was rather a pension, on my establishment, fixed upon him by *Galloway* and *Wharton*, for secret services. By his own account he was a poor servant; and he has never yet given a clear evidence of his being a better master.

Having given the public, in the preceding part of this history, a faithful account of the situation of my affairs, and the inhuman conduct of my partners, by which they can easily form a true judgment of the motives of their conduct, as well as the occasion of my several journeys and long absence abroad, and the principles I acted upon, I pass over the mean-unmanly insinuations of Mr. *Towne*, of my being obliged to keep house; that I retreated from my business and creditors, and left my affairs on his shoulders; that I acted an under-handed part; that I violated my engagements; that I wanted to blast his character, and all the polite epithets of villain, profligate calumniator, &c. &c. which he has bestowed upon me, "with the contempt they deserve," as the falshood, misrepresentation, injustice and improbability of the whole must evidently appear, on a candid perusal of the foregoing state of facts, which can, in general, be easily proved by the testimonies of creditable witnesses, or many corroborating circumstances.

Mr. *Towne* asserts, that I tampered with him to become a party concerned in a fraudulent commerce, by urging him to purchase, upon credit, a quantity of paper of one paper-maker, in order that I might take it to *New-York*, and sell it for ready money, to pay another to whom we owed money, and who was importunate, and that he virtuously refused, as it was robbing *Peter* to pay *Paul*. This is a high

a high charge; I therefore beg leave to state the matter in its true light, and I will abide by the consequences. The very day I received Mr. Towne into company with me, in the room of Messrs. Galloway and Wharton, he generously proposed drinking a pot of beer with me; whereupon I told him if he would step to my house, or the *Golden Fleece*, I would give him a bottle of claret. He chose the latter. Over this bottle, I gave him a short detail of all the advantages of the business, and particularly mentioned that I had made money by purchasing large quantities of paper at the mills, and sending it abroad for sale at an advanced price—I had made a practice of shipping paper, in this manner, ever since my arrival here, to *Jamaica, Carolina, Newport, Providence, and New-York*. I further told him that I had then an order from *New-York* for a quantity, that I thought it would be a good scheme to pursue the trade, as others did, and if he pleased he might be concerned with me. He replied, "'Tis an excellent scheme. Have I not made a good day's work, to buy for £. 526, what is worth £. 1000?" I told him he had, if Messrs. Galloway and Wharton would perform their promises. I was led to mention the affair of paper, on account of his telling me he could command £. 300; and I told him that if he advanced at any time more money than me, I would assist him in paying his debt to Messrs. Galloway and Wharton. Considering where this conversation happened, and the situation in which I left my new partner, I do not wonder he forgot himself.—I went to *Maryland*, as I have already related, a few days after, and when I returned, and discovered his behaviour respecting the power of attorney, I broke off all correspondence with him, scarcely exchanging a word with him; therefore this proposal could not have been made at any other time than I have mentioned.—Besides, we dealt with no other paper-maker, who could be importunate, but Mr. Hagey, and we settled all matters to his satisfaction when we joined, otherwise I would never have submitted to such a measure. Moreover I purchased the very paper I asked Mr. Towne to be concerned in, of Mr. Hagey, with the same openness and fairness of dealing every man ought to pursue; and after I had it in my house many weeks, I sold it to a gentleman at *New-York*, and paid for it when it suited by conveniency, which will appear by the following extract of a letter from Mrs. Goddard, dated *July —, 1769*, received at *New-York*, on my way to *Rhode-Island*.

"This day I have shipped on board Captain *Ferguson* fifty-two reams of paper, agreeable to Mr. *Holt's* orders, for which I have paid Mr. *Hagey* all the cash, except about *Forty Shillings*."

I appeal, 'with the conscious pride of virtue,' to all the merchants in this province, if this is a 'fraudulent commerce,' or whether I am, by the most forced construction, culpable, for carrying on such a trade as I have mentioned; and no other did I ever attempt or think of. But since recrimination is become a fashionable mode of defence, I have a good opportunity to do it here.

When Mr. Towne was about to give a bond to Messrs. Galloway and Wharton for £. 526 cash, payable in one year, I told the latter, that I thought it would be best for Mr. Towne to give an obligation for

for the money payable in five yearly payments, £. 100 in each, as it was impossible for him to pay all that money in one year, in printing work, and advance his part of the expences of the office; that the government's business, would annually pay about the sum I mentioned; and that if Mr. *Towne* furnished what he promised, I would give up my share of the profits arising from that business, to enable him to pay off his debt to him and Mr. *Galloway*.—Mr. *Wharton* then told me (and *Galloway* had signified something similar when we laid the foundation of our *amicable settlement*) that they had an easy way to get their money, and I need not be concerned for “*friend Towne*.” They intended to obtain a grant of the Assembly for £. 1000, for reprinting the body of laws, that thereby ‘*friend Galloway*’ would get a good job in revising, &c. and we a valuable one in printing, and they should get their whole debt *in a lump*, and the residue should be appropriated to the purchase of paper, and other expences of the work, which we might do at our leisure. This would *not* be robbing *Peter* to pay *Paul*, as *Man Towne* is made *wittily* to say; but it will no doubt be thought that it would be robbing the Public to pay *TOM* and *JOE*.

The account Mr. *Towne* has given of his conferences with me, and the conversation that arose on these occasions, is an entire departure from the truth. Nothing of the kind he mentions ever happened. As to his other high charge, that I sold him printing materials, which I declared were my mother's, and that I endeavour now to prove so to his prejudice, is a very barefaced falsehood, which must render him very contemptible in the eyes of every honest man; for notwithstanding he endeavours to make the public believe that he purchased materials of me, I solemnly declare, and can fully prove, that I never sold him any thing of the kind. His purchase was of Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton*, which he and they want to *conceal*, to whom he gave security for himself, and not for me, which I can demonstrate, if I have not already done it, by their own hand writing: And the security I gave my mother, which Mr. *Towne* was well acquainted with before he joined me, it being done before numbers of people in the most open manner, could not possibly affect any property that was not my own, as can be easily discovered by the least attention to the instrument signed by my mother and me, inserted in No. I, p. 26--27. He does not pretend to charge Mrs. *Goddard* with any design to defraud him, yet it is impossible to separate us in that transaction; for she not only signed the instrument with me, but was a witness to my articles of agreement with him, interested herself in setting aside the *old partnership*, and forming the *new one*. Besides, it was put on record, in a fair way, which was not absolutely necessary. Had I really done any thing that would not stand the test of a critical examination, is it probable that I (with so much artifice and presence of mind as my accuser gives me) should put myself into the power of a man I would not trust with a single shilling, nor do any business with, if I could possibly help it; and one who I knew would take any advantage of me that should fall in his way? It must appear very strange if there was any the least foundation for his charge, that he should remain so long silent

on so extraordinary a case. Why did he not complain to Mrs. *Gaddard* about it? He made the discovery, he says, by my own information, in *October* last, *THREE MONTHS* before her death, yet he never says a single syllable about it till *July* —, 1770, then, being reduced to his *last shift*, becomes desperate in the dishonourable service he is in, and disperses his calumnies; or rather those of his patrons, at random, like fire-brands, arrows and death. After all, I am ready to make it appear, either in or out of court, that I have not deprived Mr. *Towne* of any property of his, nor done any thing inconsistent with law or equity—And I defy even that *law-learned penetrating and incomprehensible* *GENIUS* *Galloway*, to fix any thing dishonourable upon me, if he pays the least regard to truth.

Mr. *Towne's* last charge that I clandestinely appointed a person to collect the debts of the partnership, to the detriment not only of himself, but the creditors of the company, is the greatest perversion of truth ever attempted to be imposed upon mankind. I ever collected the outstanding debts of the company, and gave credit in the most upright manner, as will appear by the books in my hands. It is true I did employ a man of honour to assist my mother, who could not go abroad, in my absence, because Mr. *Towne* was not to be trusted, and this gentleman executed the trust to my satisfaction, notwithstanding all the obstacles Mr. *Towne* threw in his way; and when he had done, he delivered up those accounts that he could not get discharged, with the money he had collected, to my sister, who entered it in the books, Mr. *Towne* being incapable of making a proper entry; and she appropriated the cash to the discharge of those company debts that were unjustly thrown upon me. His reflection on the gentleman employed in this service, who is now absent, is base and cowardly, and his fulsome compliment afterwards, is mean and contemptible: And I am very certain, the first time he sees Mr. *Towne*, he will pay him a compliment in return. He has a proper knowledge of his treachery, and has cautioned me to beware of him. This Mr. *Towne* may have under his own hand, if he pleases.

His insinuations that he could relate several facts of the *blackest dye* against me, but that he draws a veil over them from motives of humanity, is ridiculous to the last degree. He might as well have said that I had committed murder, and that he, from pure *good-will* to me, concealed it from the world. Can it be imagined that this man, after the *tenderness* he has already manifested, and the regard he has shewn for my interest and reputation, would publish the less criminal matters first, when he might, by proving one crime of the '*blackest dye*,' completely effect his design—my ruin. Mr. *Towne* and his masters are sensible how much pain the least imputation of dishonour ever gave me, they therefore know how to wound me, and they will not fail to exert themselves. I cannot prevent a villainous charge; but I defy the most malignant of all the human race, whom I believe to be this *TRIUMVIRATE*, to prove any thing derogatory to my honour as a gentleman, except my connecting myself with them, which, however, I hope will rather be considered a misfortune than a fault: And I now call upon them to step forth, shew their

their faces in public, and confront me for that purpose, or take to themselves the infamy of having imposed upon the public, in the most dastardly manner.

“——— *All your attempts
Shall fall on me like brittle shafts on armour
That break themselves; or like waves against a rock
That leave no sign of their o'erboiling fury
But foam and splinters: My innocence, like these,
Shall stand triumphant.*”———

The behaviour of Mr. Towne, on the death of Mrs. Goddard, I have related without any exaggeration; yet he endeavours artfully to smooth over his conduct on that occasion, and tries to make it appear as if my sister had united with me in a plan to defraud him and the creditors of the company. But her conduct in exerting herself, on a trying occasion, to save an injured brother from ruin, by opposing the machinations of Messrs. Galloway, Wharton, and Towne, has done her credit with all who know her, and entitles her to my warmest gratitude. As for my making use of the company's money, it is improbable, from Mr. Towne's own melancholly story; and it is a well known fact that I have been the sole support of the whole business, and that when I returned from abroad, I had money lying in merchants hands, which had been remitted by bills, for that purpose.

Lest the public should be imposed upon by his seeming desirous to settle matters, I again repeat what I have a thousand times told him, that whenever he will proceed regularly and settle his accounts, and pay or give security for his debts, &c. I will cancel the contract of the company. But that is not his design. He wants to pursue the example of his patrons, to throw all the company debts, finally, upon me, by destroying the articles first. But this Mr. Towne need not expect. I keep ‘too good a look out,’ as he says, to be imposed upon, in that way, a second time.

The last paragraph of the piece in question, is really a severe satire upon Messrs. Galloway and Wharton, tho' it was designed as a panegyric on their virtues.

I have now done with Man Towne, and leave him to be dressed up for another exhibition.

It is not in the least surprizing to me that Messrs. Galloway and Wharton should think themselves capable of destroying the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, and its publisher, when they had the vanity and presumption to undertake the oversetting the constitution of this government, and to new-model, and fill up almost every department of the state.—It has been a matter of laughter to me and others, to hear them sketch out their ambitious plans, till they worked themselves into a belief that the government would soon be in their hands—Says one, ‘the reins will undoubtedly be offered to the Doctor; but I am uncertain whether he will accept them or not; but if he does not, his son will have them without scruple.’ Then ‘Friend Galloway will be Lieutenant-Governor or Chief-Justice, perhaps both.’ Mr. Wharton

was

was to be one of his Majesty's council at least—and I never heard, or read, of such a total revolution, as was to take place in all the public offices in this province. I was not entirely forgot myself, for Mr. *Wharton* whispered me in the ear—"Friend *Goddard*, if *thee* will attend to us, on the change, which *thee* may depend will take place, as soon as the present troubles have subsided, *thee* shall not be forgot—*Thee* will peradventure be printer to the King."—No less a man than printer to the King's most excellent Majesty!—He added; "We have made *Benjamin Franklin* a great man, and it is in our power to make *thee* a great man too!—Both *Galloway* and *Wharton* modestly gave out that they were the making and upholding of Doctor *Franklin*, and that all his philosophy would have been of little real use to him, without their countenance and support. They did not absolutely promise to make me as great a philosopher as the Doctor, but they gave me to understand that they had all the other necessary power to make me a very great man!—But, alas! my elevation, depended entirely on my attending to and following *their* advice. I laughed in my sleeve at this farce, and considered it as arising from the natural ambition and vanity of the men—a mere distempered imagination!"

They frequently mentioned to certain persons in town, how much power they were possessed of.—They would boast that they could carry any points in the assembly, and that *their* words were as laws to the members, whom they could take aside, or closet, whenever they pleased. I never believed but that this was an infamous calumny; yet I was fearful that the members might be imposed upon by the hypocrisy of Mr. *Wharton*, and the artifice of Mr. *Galloway*, as I had been, I therefore expressed my sentiments of them, with great freedom, to some warm friends of the members, who did not disagree in opinion with me.—They expressed a concern, however, that there should be any disagreement between Mr. *Galloway* and me, as they observed, he was of some use in the house as a draftsman, though no great genius or politician, but the other was considered a very insignificant character, as every one thinks who knows him; and they said, as I seemed to have a proper knowledge of Mr. *Galloway*, "suppose you were to feed his vanity now and then by telling him that he is a better writer than Mr. *Dickinson*; such a conduct would win his fond heart forever."——I could not descend to pay a servile homage at the shrine of vain-glory, pride, and all-sufficiency, I was therefore cast into the fiery furnace of Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton*'s indignation.

I shall close this number with observing, that while Messrs. *Galloway* and *Wharton*, are permitted to have any share or influence in the legislature of this province, there will be no repose for this government; for that ambitious principle, which formerly depopulated part of heaven, will urge them, as it has hitherto done, to sacrifice all the invaluable privileges we enjoy, to their insatiable thirst after power and place. Transported with a hurricane of zeal, (the zeal of conspirators) these plotting men, like a raging pestilence, are now meditating how to propagate their contagion, and spread a general discontent through the province, that they may rise on its ruins,
which

which is and has been their real motive, through all the *uproar* they have made, although they gild over their *poison* by specious pretences for the public welfare. To deceive the people, and accomplish their own ambitious purposes, have they not wrote, or caused to be written, panegyrics on their own *virtues*, vilified and traduced the *fairest characters* in this country, and even raked into the ashes of the dead, to find matter for *scandal*, and employment for an *envenomed pen*?—If such men as these are countenanced by the public, we may expect to see innocent men, who should dare even *speak* against any of their iniquitous schemes, pursued with unrelenting fury, and hunted down like wild beasts of the wilderness—Many of the friends to liberty begin to “*augur ill*” of their power—and I prophesy, unless the virtuous inhabitants stop them in their career, that they will go on in their *old business* of *sowing discord amongst brethren*, till a favourable opportunity arises, when they will immolate the liberties of their country, for their own aggrandisement, at the altar of despotism, in order to become our SOVEREIGN LORDS AND MASTERS; from which *dishonour and slavery*—“GOOD LORD DELIVER US!”—

☞ To shew that Mr. Galloway's love of liberty and regard for his country, is of a piece with his justice and humanity towards me and my family, I shall publish a Postscript to this number, on Monday morning next; containing his PATRIOTIC writings in favour of the stamp-act, with remarks on his conduct, and the reward he has met with from his country, &c. They were sent me by a friend, see No. I, page 18, that I might beware of AMERICANUS, and I think it my duty to present them to the Public for the same end.

The second edition of NUMB. I. is in the press, and will be speedily published.

Sept. 28, 1770.

WILLIAM GODDARD.

POSTSCRIPT

TO NUMB. II. OF THE
 PARTNERSHIP:
 OR THE
 HISTORY
 OF THE
 RISE AND PROGRESS
 OF THE
 PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, &c.

From the *NEW-YORK JOURNAL*, of October 30, 1766.

Mr. HOLT,

THE candour and impartiality whereby you have distinguished yourself, oblig'd you to give a place in your paper of *August* the 15th, 1765, to a detestable piece signed *Americanus*, in favour of the stamp-act. This piece you very properly prefaced in the following manner.

“ The author of the following piece is unknown to the Printer ;
 “ *it cannot be supposed*, that he is an *American*, or a *friend to liberty* ;
 “ however, he shall not have it to say, that he could not obtain a
 “ fair hearing, or that his arguments were not allowed their full
 “ weight. The cause of liberty can receive no disadvantage from
 “ argument and reason : Oh ! that reason and justice might be al-
 “ lowed to determine the question ! ” *

Every person in this city who read that paper, and with whom I conversed, was of the same opinion with you, that the piece was not written by an “ *American*, ” or a “ *friend to liberty*. ” It was generally supposed to be the production of some native of *Great-Britain*, who had snatched up his notions of the general interests and of *American* rights, from the indigested and flimsy arguments of the late arbitrary ministry and their mercenary tools, of which arguments indeed this piece is only a collection. Not a single man with whom I ever spoke on this subject, believed that a native of *America* could be

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* This preface gave Mr. Galloway great offence, insomuch that he has had a spleen against the author ever since.

to look to all regard for the *freedom* and *honour* of his country, as to endeavour to destroy that sacred right of taxing ourselves, which is the security of all the rest, and to sully her character with the most bitter and scandalous reproaches that a people can suffer. In short, it could not be conceived, that an *American* could represent *America* as disloyal to her sovereign, *ungrateful* to her mother country, and *stupidly* regardless of her own welfare; and thence infer, that the *British* parliament's taxing her was "just," "reasonable," "necessary," and an "indispensable duty."

Yet this general opinion, that the above mentioned piece was not written by an *American*, was a general mistake: for by the *Philadelphia* paper of the 25th of *September* last, I find it has been discovered, that it was written by an *American*, by a *Pennsylvanian*, by a *lawyer*, by a *representative* of the people, by a man who, as I am informed, has made a fortune by the *employments* with which his country has for so many years intrusted him. Mr. *Joseph Galloway*, when the fact could be no longer concealed, acknowledged by a writing under his own hand, published in the paper just mentioned, that he was the author of the piece signed "*Americanus*."

This acknowledgment was published before the late election in that province, and with an astonishment, which I want words to express, I find in the *Philadelphia* paper of *October* the 9th,—that this assertor of *American* slavery, this reviler of *American* honour, was re-elected a *representative* in assembly for the county of *Philadelphia*.

In giving such countenance to such a man, every *British* colony receives a wound. What a blow is this to *American* freedom! to see the people of *Pennsylvania*, hitherto distinguished for their love of liberty, bestowing their favour on a man who has so daringly attacked their dearest rights.

Mr. *Galloway*, in his acknowledgment above mentioned, insinuates, that he wrote the piece to prevent riots, and this, I am told, was the argument used by his friends to obtain his election. But what an insult is this on the understanding of his countrymen? Could he not have shewn the folly and wickedness of riots, without being guilty of a greater folly and wickedness, in *slandering* his country, and *betraying* her rights? With the same pretence to reason, he might beat out a man's brains, and then say he did it to brush off a wasp that had lighted on his head, and was going to sting him.

Pennsylvania is unhappily agitated with parties at this time, and therefore many people in that province may be willing to wink at crimes in those of their own side; but certainly Mr. *Galloway* must entertain an exceeding mean opinion of their understanding, when he thinks that *such* excuses will pass with them. When a people can be persuaded, that liberty and slavery are the same thing, and that there is no difference between day and night, they may perhaps also be persuaded, that it is as justifiable to slander one's country, and attack its most valuable rights, as to argue against riots.

I know nothing of Mr. *Galloway* but what I have seen written by him or of him in the prints, and what I have heard publicly spoken. From hence I am convinced, that he had the *same* motive to write in
favour

favour of the *stamp-act*, that those had who were in favour of it in *Great-Britain*; I mean, to recommend himself to a domineering ministry, who were resolved on the destruction of *American liberty*. My reasons are these. 1. Mr. Galloway had the same interest in England that Mr. Hughes had, and as this interest had procured the office of distributing the stamps for Mr. Hughes, before he had signalized himself in the cause; how much more probable was it, that this interest would procure a better post, either of comptroller of the stamp-offices, or judge of one of the unconstitutional admiralty courts for enforcing the stamp act, which were very valuable offices for Mr. Galloway, when he had so warmly exerted himself in favour of this darling scheme?

2dly. That Mr. Galloway intended to distinguish his zeal on this occasion, is manifest from the pains he took to spread his performance throughout the continent; by having it printed in one of our papers, and the *Philadelphia* and *Virginia* papers; which diligence of his, he takes care to mention to the agent of *Pennsylvania*, in his letter dated the 20th of September 1765, printed in the *Philadelphia* paper of September the 11th, 1765.

3dly. It appears from the same letter that in September 1765, when he wrote it, only a few days after his *Americanus* was published here, Mr. Galloway thought that "Mr. Hughes would be able to put his commission in execution in *Pennsylvania*," and commended his "firmness" for it; so that he had some reason to expect, that his exerting himself in defending and enforcing the stamp act, would not be lost labour.

I had written thus far to you Mr. Holt, when the *Philadelphia* paper of last Thursday, October 16th came to hand. You may perhaps imagine, but I cannot describe to you my amazement, when I read it over and observed, that the man who has been publicly convicted of writing the piece signed "*Americanus*," was last Tuesday chosen SPEAKER of the assembly of *Pennsylvania*. I never found myself so much inclined to disbelieve my own eyes. I read the paragraph over and over; and incredible as it must appear to those who have seen that piece, its author is actually promoted by the representatives of a free people, to the seat I have mentioned!

The late speaker I have heard frequently mentioned as a moderate man, of an irreproachable character, and well versed in the business of the house; but I suppose he was not violent enough for the party now prevailing there, and therefore was removed. This prevailing party, to the astonishment of every other colony that hears of their conduct, and to the grief of a great part of that province, is resolved to change their proprietary government into a royal one, at the risque of all those envied and invaluable privileges, by which they have hitherto been so eminently distinguished from all the rest of the world: And every man's merit with that party, is estimated, as I am informed, by his ardour for, or his dislike of that rash project.

When I consider this instance of party fury, my heart feels the most painful emotions, I see all distinctions between virtue and vice, patriotism and treachery, buried in blind rage: worth and moderation

tion become criminal and must retire; while the desperate party man sanctifies all his actions however detestable, by gratifying, in a particular point, the passions of a people artfully inflamed by designing men, who cover their own views and interests with specious pretences of public good.

How exactly does this conduct of the people of *Pennsylvania* justify the following observation of the learned and sagacious Mr. *Hume*, in his history of *England*? "It is no wonder, (says he) that faction is productive of vices of all kinds. For besides that it inflames all the passions, it tends to remove those great restraints, *honour and shame*; when men find *that no iniquity can lose them the applause of their own party*."

That this colony and all others to which your paper goes, may know by this memorable example, to what excesses party fury may transport a people, and may thereby be warned to guard against its fatal wildness, I beg you will reprint the piece signed *Americanus*, (with the letter above referred to, a copy of which is also sent to you) that great as they will then perceive the guilt of the author to be, they may learn that *party fury* has made him *SPEAKER* of the assembly of *Pennsylvania*!

Extract of a letter from Joseph Galloway, Esq; dated Philadelphia, September 20, 1765, to Benjamin Franklin, Esq; agent.

THE public papers will inform you of the present distracted state of the colonies, and the many outrages and riots that have been occasioned by a dislike to the stamp-act; all which have been incited by the principal men of the colonies where they have been committed. Measures have not been wanting to create the same temper in the people here, in which some have been very active. In hopes to prevent their ill effects, I wrote a moderate piece, signed *Americanus*, published here and at *New-York*, and since in *Virginia*; wherein you will see my sentiments on the subject. I am told it had a good effect in those places, as well as here, being much approved by the moderate part of the people. Yet we should not have been free from riots here, if another method had not been taken to prevent them, *viz.* By assembling quietly, at the instance of Mr. *Hughes's* friends (and not by an order from the government of the city) near 800 of the sober inhabitants, posted in different parts, ready to prevent any mischief that should be attempted by the mob, which effectually intimidated them, and kept all tolerably quiet, only they burnt a figure they called a Stamp-Man, and about midnight dispersed. Great pains have been taken to persuade and frighten Mr. *Hughes* into a resignation of his office, but he continues firm, and will not resign in any manner that shall do dishonour to his appointment; and, I THINK, will be able to put his commission into execution, notwithstanding the example set by other colonies.

AT a time when almost every American pen is employed in placing the transactions of the parliament of our mother country in the most odious light, and in alienating the affections of a numerous and loyal people from the royal person of the best of sovereigns; permit me, however unpopular the task, through the impartial channel of your paper, to point out the imprudence and folly of such conduct, and

and to give a brief and true state of the facts included in the dispute between *Great-Britain* and her colonies. From whence the cool and unprejudiced may form a right judgment of the motives of her late conduct, and of the impropriety and rashness of the method that is taken to prevail on her to alter or repeal her measures.

It is a truth, too universally known, that the people of *England* are involved in a debt, under which they struggle with the utmost difficulty. From its enormity many judicious persons have predicted the ruin of the nation. Foreign powers rely on it, as the only foundation of their hopes of reducing the *British* dominions. The protection of *America* has, in no small degree, contributed to this burthen of the mother country. To the large sums of money that have been expended from the *English* treasury, and the parental care of a *British* parliament, we, in a great measure, owe our present freedom from *Indian* barbarities, popish cruelties and superstition.

The *Americans* have now acquired a considerable share of property, tho' it must be confessed, by no means so much as the folly and extravagance of a few, have taught our superiors to believe. In proportion to this property, the most plain and evident principle of justice, pronounces the equity of their being taxed, in order to defray the expence which their own safety requires. If more than the colonies can bear, in their present infant state, is necessary, their mother country holds herself ready to lend her assistance, to secure them from foreign invasion, oppression and misery. This she ever has done, and as long as she is actuated by the principles of sound policy, she will, and must, continue to do.

The power of making war, of protecting and defending *British* subjects, in every part of the world, and of forming, directing and executing that protection, is constitutionally vested in the crown alone, the subject has a right to demand it, whenever he is in danger. The right is purchased by his allegiance, which is the reciprocal consideration daily paid for it. *America* consisting of a number of colonies in their infant state, and independent of each other, is, in a particular manner, dependent on this power, and has a right to demand an exertion of it, to insure its safety. And accordingly, during the late war, she received the full advantages of it, without which, in her disunited state, she, in all probability, must have fallen before the most cruel and barbarous of all enemies. The preservation of *America* is of the utmost importance to *Great-Britain*. A loss of it to the *British* crown would greatly diminish its strength; and the possession of it to any other nation, would give an increase of wealth and power totally inconsistent with the safety of *Britons*. If then the power of protection is rightfully and solely vested in the crown; if *America* is of so much importance to her mother country; and if it is just and reasonable that she should contribute towards her own defence, so essential to her own and the happiness of *Great-Britain*; will any be so absurd as to deny the reasonableness, the necessity, of the crown's having some certainty that she will pay her proportion of aids when requisite and demanded?

If then it be incontestibly just, that *America* should contribute towards

wards the means of her own safety, and absolutely necessary, that the crown, the guardian of that safety, should be supplied with the aids requisite to enable it to effect that purpose, the next inquiry that presents itself, is, *by whom is this contribution to be enforced.*

This seems to be the *grand question* between Britain and her colonies. In their present state, this can be done but by one of two modes; either *by the parliament*, or *by the several legislatures of America*. The *last method*, no doubt, would be the most eligible and agreeable to the colonists; and we have reason to believe it would be also most agreeable to his Majesty and his parliament, *could it with certainty and security to both, be relied upon.* It can be of little moment to the general welfare, and of course to the King and people of England, *whether these aids are granted by a British parliament, or the several American legislatures*, provided they be really granted. Upon a dispassionate review of the conduct of the mother country, relative to *America*, during the last war, we shall find it affords sufficient evidence of *this truth*, and of a tenderness for the rights of the colonies, that ought to be retained in the most grateful remembrance. The imminent distress and danger we were in at that time, and the repeated requisitions that were transmitted to the crown for assistance against the common enemy, must be recent in every memory. In pursuance of these entreaties, men and money were liberally granted by the parliament, and the wisest plans formed by our sovereign and the ministry for our safety. But as *America* had life, liberty and property, to be protected, it was thought but just, that she should also unite in the measures concerted for her own preservation. The parliament had it then, *as well as now*, in its power to compel her, without the assent of the several legislatures. But instead of making use of that power to levy taxes on us, the most moderate and tender requisitions were sent over to our several legislatures, requiring our proportional aids for the necessary service, attended with the warmest assurances, that a considerable part of such aids should be repaid; thus tenderly and affectionately alluring us to the discharge of our duty. Hence it seems manifest, that the administration would have been content with, and even prefer'd this mode, to that of having recourse to an act of parliament, had the colonies at that time fully complied with the royal demands. Had this been done, the suspicion would be unreasonable, that the present duties and impositions would have ever been laid on in *America*, or even thought of. However, the experiment was made, but how did it prove with respect to the interest, the honour, and duty of *America*? Some of our legislatures granted their proportions in time; others late, too late to be of real service, and some never complied at all, though his Majesty's subjects committed to their care, were massacred before their eyes, and *British America* was in the most imminent danger. And it is worthy of further observation, that such was the *tenderness* and *forbearance* of our mother country, *thus justly provoked*, by the perverse disobedience of some of the colonies, at that time, when nothing less than the interest and honour of the whole *British dominions* were at stake, *that they did not instantly enforce an obedience by the method they have now taken*, which gives

gives us so much uneasiness ; but proceeding year after year, to make trial after trial, in hopes that our legislatures would comply with requisitions so reasonable and essential to our own welfare. *But all their experiments were ineffectual.* The sums of money granted by parliament for our protection, were often wasted for want of the full and timely aids of the colonies. The failure of several military expeditions were occasioned by this cause alone. And had more of the *American* provinces been equally regardless of their own immediate defence, and our mother country failed in exerting herself on the occasion, we might at this day, be the subjects of the *French* government, robbed of our liberty, and deprived of the exercise and enjoyment of our inestimable religion.

After what has been offered, *will any man of candour deny that the British government* (in whom is constitutionally vested the power of protecting us) *ought to have some security, that sufficient aids will be granted by us, not only in any future war, but at this time, in order to put America in a more defensible situation?* It is not an improbable conjecture, that in another war, she will become the scene of action, and the principal object of the contending powers. Her value and infinite importance to the possessor, justifies the thought. Should she remain in her present defenceless state, how easily would she become the prey of a foreign invader? *And how precarious her protection, should it depend on the aids to be granted by the colonies in their present disunited state, subject to the various CAPRICES and HUMOURS of our dissident legislatures!*

If then it be reasonable that *America* should be taxed towards her own safety, and her safety depends on her enabling the crown to secure it ; if without this she may be lost to her mother country, and deprived of her civil as well as religious rights, *if she has been thus negligent of her duty, and perversely obstinate*, when those rights and her own preservation required a contrary behaviour ; if she has, notwithstanding, been preserved, in a great measure, at the expence of her mother country ; and, *if under her present circumstances and disunion, it appears from experience, that the crown can have no dependance that she will act differently on future occasions ; does it not then become the indispensable duty of a British parliament to interfere, and compel her to do what is reasonable and necessary for her preservation!* Shall the colonies be lost to the *British* dominions thro' their own obstinacy, caprice and folly ; and shall not *Great-Britain*, whose interest is inseparably united with theirs, endeavour to prevent it? Shall she stand by, an inactive spectator, indifferent to her own and their welfare, and not make the *least* essay towards avoiding the consequential mischief?

The highest degree of vanity certainly cannot prompt us to imagine that our sovereign and his parliament will be intimidated by the irreverent censures, and disloyal menaces of the *Americans*, in their present disunited and defenceless condition. It is a proof of the greatest intimation to conceive, that we can bully the *British* nation, now at peace with the whole world, and possessed of strength which the united powers of *France* and *Spain* could not subdue. Let us then convert

vert our idle threats into dutiful remonstrances. Reveal to them the poverty of our circumstances, and rectify the false representations which they have received of our wealth. Show them our incapacity to pay the impositions which they have laid upon us, without more freedom of commerce, and a circulating medium to carry on that commerce. Tell them, that should they make a thousand acts of parliament to oblige us, we cannot give what we have not, and what they prevent us from procuring for want of due attention to our circumstances. And tell them our incapacity to pay the debt already due to the *British* merchants; our inability to take off their future manufactures, and the impossibility of our contributing to the wealth, power and glory of our mother country; unless she will relax her present measures, which so essentially affect her own as well as our welfare.

And as we claim the right of laying and levying our own taxes, by our own representatives, let us point out some rational method, which will afford a confident dependance to the crown, that this shall be done whenever necessary for the safety of our country. — If an united legislature of the colonies, free from the objections arising from the present state of our distinct and several legislatures, is what we aim at, let us form some rational plan of such a legislature, and lay it before the sovereign and the parliament, or prevail on our several assemblies, to execute the plan by their several acts of assembly. Or if we prefer a common legislature with our mother country, *petition for the right of sending members to parliament*. Upon the whole, let us convince our mother country, that the colonies will, at all times, grant such reasonable aids, as shall be necessary for our own preservation, whenever it becomes the duty of the crown to require them; for without this, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to persuade her, that the law of necessity, which is superior to all laws, *will not justify the imposition of taxes without our assent*, for so necessary a purpose.

It is with pleasure I hear, the colony of *Massachusetts* has taken the lead in this important measure. A general invitation from the assembly of that colony has been lately sent to the several houses of representatives of the *American* provinces, requesting a meeting of a committee from each, to take under their consideration the late stamp-act, &c. and thereupon to form a general and united dutiful and loyal representation of the true circumstances of *American* affairs, to their sovereign and the parliament. Under a confidence, no doubt, that they will be able to convince them, that the true interest of *America*, is the real interest of *Great-Britain*; and that they shall succeed in obtaining relief from whatever is grievous and oppressive to the colonies.

While these wise and prudent measures are prosecuting by the several assemblies of the people, it is to be hoped, that those indecent reflections which have already been too often repeated in our public papers, will be no longer continued, as they only tend to create in the minds of the weak and ignorant, a spirit of disloyalty against the crown, and hatred against the people of *England*; and to excite the resentment of our superiours against the *Americans*, and thereby involve them into difficulties more burthensome and inconvenient, than those we now so loudly complain of.